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****
* NATIONAL *
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BOURGEOISIE INSIDE THE PARTY

Resolutely Wage Struggle Against the Bourgeoisie Inside the Party Through to the End

by

Liu Chung-yang (柳忠阳)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 13, 1976)

Under the situation of having won a great victory in the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and in beating back the Right deviation wind to reverse verdicts, by means of seriously studying Chairman Mao's 1964 important instruction on the socialist education movement, we have received a profound course of education and strengthened further our determination in adhering to the Party's basic line, waging struggle against the bourgeoisie inside the Party through to the end, vanquishing capitalism with socialism and realizing communism in the end, and our conviction in victory.

Chairman Mao points out: "The bureaucratic class on the one hand and the working class together with the poor and lower-middle peasants on the other are two classes sharply antagonistic to each other." He also points out: "Those leading cadres who are taking the capitalist road have turned, or are turning, into bourgeois elements sucking the blood of the workers; how can they possibly realize fully the imperative need for socialist revolution? These people are the target of the struggle, the target of the revolution, and we must never rely on them in the socialist education movement. We can rely only on those cadres who are not hostile to the workers and are imbued with the revolutionary spirit."

During the great cultural revolution and especially since the counter-attack against the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, Chairman Mao has also profoundly analyzed the changes in class relations and the characteristics of class struggle in the historical period of socialism, and put

forward the scientific assertion that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party." This series of Chairman Mao's important instructions have profoundly revealed the reactionary essence of the bourgeoisie inside the Party such as Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and analyzed the root cause of the bourgeoisie inside the Party and the ways to vanquish them. They have developed Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and further pointed out for us the orientation of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Prior to the great cultural revolution, certain leaders of the Chinese Academy of Sciences pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, advocated the White-and-expert road, practiced "three departures," the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace, and interfered with and sabotage the socialist revolution and socialist construction. During the great cultural revolution, under the guiding light of Mao Tsetung thought, the broad revolutionary masses rebeled against the capitalist-roaders within the Party, and criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing. The revolutionary torrent violently washed away the mire left over from old society. New scenes replaced the old in the Academy of Sciences. Under the leadership of the Party, socialist new things sturdily grew to maturity, and the mass movement to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao vigorously developed. The workers, peasants and soldiers played the role of the main force. The scientific research workers followed the road of integration with the workers and peasants and conducted open-door scientific research. They strove to implement the policy of making scientific research serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and proletarian politics in combination with productive labor. Many cadres made their way deep into the forefront of scientific research and production to humbly learn from the masses, actively take part in collective productive labor and follow the May 7 road. All this gave impetus to the rapid development of socialist revolution and construction on the scientific and technical front.

However, the defeated class was unwilling to step down from the historical stage without putting up a struggle. Under the influence of the revisionist backlash in 1972, some people in scientific and technical circles attacked the socialist new things in a vain attempt to negate the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution and turn back the wheel of history. Chairman Mao opportunely launched and led the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, thus dealing a telling blow to this Right-deviation trend of thought. However, as was pointed out by Lenin, "the transition from capitalism to communism covers a whole historical period. Before this period draws to its end, the exploiters are bound to cherish hopes of restoration and to translate such hopes into restorationist action." ("Proletarian Revolution and Renegade Kautsky," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 640)

After Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the general representative of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party, resumed work, with frenziedness grown tenfold and hatred grown a hundredfold, he whipped up a gust of Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts for the purposes of reversing the verdicts of and settling scores with the great cultural revolution and launching a vengeful

counter-attack against the proletariat. The unrepentant capitalist-roaders within the Party in scientific and technical circles wildly pushed Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line with "the three directives as the key link" and shouted themselves hoarse to vilify the excellent situation and attack the socialist new things. They "seized hold of leading bodies," opposed revolutionary "three-in-one combination," and attacked and repudiated the cadres who firmly adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They not only told the latter "to get out," but also gnashed their teeth and called for "sanction." They advocated that the scientists and technicians should take the White-and-expert road, and they even openly clamored that "the dictatorship of the proletariat must not be mentioned on the scientific and technical front," thus revealing the repulsive features of the restorationist zealots and the "home-going contingent." They practiced "all-round reorganization" on a large scale, and vainly attempted to write off by "reorganization" Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies, the fruits of the great cultural revolution, and the superior tradition of the socialist system.

"Reversing verdicts goes against the will of people." Under the brilliant and wise leadership of Chairman Mao, the heroic struggle of the revolutionary cadres and masses of the Academy of Sciences has smashed their counter-revolutionary restorationist plot. In the wake of scene after scene of soul-stirring class struggle, we gradually come to see that the bourgeoisie inside the Party is really the main target of the socialist revolution. They truculently work for capitalist restoration and the subversion of the proletarian dictatorship and are really much more ferocious and dangerous than the capitalists. In order to carry out socialist revolution, it is necessary to constantly wage struggle against the bourgeoisie inside the Party and hence to vanquish the bourgeoisie as a whole.

"The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." The protracted existence of this historical phenomenon in the socialist society determines the protracted nature of the struggle. The frenziedness of the bourgeoisie inside the Party against the revolution determines the acuteness of the struggle. The deceitful nature of their waving a red flag to oppose the red flag determines the complexity of the struggle. "Without struggle there is no progress." We have won great victories through struggle, but the struggle is not over. We must strive to study Chairman Mao's series of important instructions, further clarify the question that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party" in theory and in practice, maintain a firm stand, unfurl the banner and stand on the forefront of the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing. In conjunction with the realities of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the scientific and technical front, we must carry through to the end the struggle for beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and the struggle against the bourgeoisie inside the Party.

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Use the Law of the Unity of Opposites To Analyze the Bourgeoisie Inside the Party

by

Shen Ch'in (沈勤)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 22, 1976)

There is nothing strange that the bourgeoisie does exist within the Party. In his brilliant philosophical writing "On Practice," Chairman Mao pointed out: "According to dialectical materialism, contradiction is present in all processes of objectively existing things and of subjective thought and permeates all these processes from beginning to end; this is the universality and absoluteness of contradiction." This is to say that there are contradictions in all objective things existing in the world--which are one dividing into two, and a party is also no exception. From their emergence to their extinction, contradictions and the movement of opposites are present from beginning to end.

Chairman Mao once pointed out: "With the exception of the desert, wherever there are multitudes of people there are Leftists, middle-of-the-roaders and Rightists." In our Party, there are real Marxists, half-baked Marxists and revisionists. They are the Leftists, middle-of-the-roaders and Rightists in the Party. At every turning-point of the revolution, the sharp and acute class struggle in society invariably reveals itself inside the Party.

In 1959, in the struggle to oppose the P'eng Te-huai anti-Party clique, Chairman Mao pointed out: "The struggle at Lushan is a class struggle, a continuation of the life-and-death struggle between the two major antagonistic classes, the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, a struggle which has been going on in the socialist revolution for the last ten years." This clearly and correctly tells us that in the historical period of socialism, there is class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie inside the Party.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao again pointed out: The seizure of power from the hands of a handful of capitalist-roaders within the Party is a revolution fought by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie under the dictatorship of the proletariat, a revolution in which one class overthrows another. This further tells us that our struggle against the capitalist-roaders within the Party is the concentrated manifestation of the proletariat's class struggle against the bourgeoisie in the period of socialism.

During the period of democratic revolution, the struggle between the two lines within the Party was also part and parcel of class struggle, and the chieftains of the past opportunist lines were the agents of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes within the Party. But at that time, they were only vassals of the bourgeoisie, while the force at the core or the commander of the bourgeoisie as a whole was outside the Party.

In the period of the socialist revolution, under the situation that the balance of class forces has changed, the capitalist-roaders within the Party have become the force at the core of the bourgeoisie as a whole, and the chieftain of the capitalist-roaders is the commander in the bourgeoisie's trial of strength with the proletariat. The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is more and more sharply revealed in the Party.

The emergence of capitalist-roaders within the Party is a product of the changes in the principal contradiction of society. Chairman Mao says, "There are many contradictions in the process of development of a complex thing, and one of them is necessarily the principal contradiction whose existence and development determine or influence the existence and development of the other contradictions." In a class society, changes in the principal contradiction of society purport changes in the character, target and task of the revolution as well as a new combination of class relations. In the period of democratic revolution, the principal contradiction in society was the contradiction between the proletariat and the great masses of the people on the one hand and imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism on the other. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, this principal contradiction has been replaced by the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Due to the existence and influence of this principal contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, conspicuous changes have occurred in the political and economic status of various classes in society, in their attitude toward revolution and in their inter-relations.

Following the changes of the principal contradiction in society, the bourgeoisie has also changed itself from an ally of revolution in the period of democratic revolution into the target of the socialist revolution. They (the bourgeois elements) not only have lost their original political status, but after the completion in the main of the socialist transformation of the means of production, have also lost their original economic status. But these people are still around and refuse to give up hope. They all the time dream of restoring their lost paradise, try to find agents inside the Party with all ways and means and pin the hope for restoration on the bourgeoisie inside the Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. We must also see that there are still large numbers of petty bourgeois elements and intellectuals who have not been properly reformed, and there is still the influence of small production. Throughout the historical period of socialism, bourgeois rights will continue to exist for a long time to come, and so will the decadent ideology of the bourgeoisie. The new bourgeoisie is still rising incessantly. These form the social base for the engendering of capitalist-roaders within the Party.

The proletariat, as the principal aspect of class contradiction in the socialist period, has ascended from the dominated and oppressed class to become the ruling class controlling the political and economic pulses of the country. The vanguard of the proletariat--the Chinese Communist Party--has become the ruling party, the leading force of socialist revolution and construction. Our Party should be composed of advanced elements of the proletariat.

However, because our Party was founded and developed in a country with a huge petty bourgeoisie, and came over from the bourgeois democratic revolution, it was unavoidable that there would be many bourgeois and petty-bourgeois democrats in the ranks of our Party. In the course of protracted revolutionary struggle, educated by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, many of them gradually embraced the proletarian world outlook. In front of enemies with guns, they were staunch revolutionary fighters.

In the period of socialist revolution, although circumstances have changed, they are still able to maintain the style of plain living and revolutionary vigor as displayed in the years of revolutionary war, firmly follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and consciously restrict bourgeois rights. They are the ones taking the lead in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. However, there are also a few people who are deeply affected by bourgeois ideas, are unwilling to reform themselves, and have not changed their bourgeois world outlook to any great extent. There has always been a difference in principle between them and the Party, and even in the period of democratic revolution, their revolutionary character was not a thorough one. After the victory of the democratic revolution, they have risen to higher ranks and their status has changed. They come to a standstill and do not want to go forward. When they themselves come under fire in the socialist revolution, they wildly oppose it. They are particularly against the restriction of bourgeois rights. For the sake of protecting the interests of high officials who practice revisionism, they are antagonistic to the Party politically, ideologically and organizationally, and have thus evolved from bourgeois democrats into opponents to the socialist revolution and persons in power taking the capitalist road.

As is pointed out by Chairman Mao: "With the socialist revolution they themselves come under fire. At the time of the cooperative transformation of agriculture there were people in the Party who opposed it, and when it comes to criticizing bourgeois rights, they resent it. You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road."

The capitalist-roaders within the Party are the bourgeoisie in the Party. Like the bourgeoisie in society, they protect the interests of the bourgeoisie and oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat politically, and represent the decadent capitalist relations of production and make every effort to restore capitalism economically. No doubt it is of great importance to recognize the common features of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party. At the same time, it is also necessary to study the particular characteristics of the bourgeoisie within the Party in order to clearly understand its differences with the bourgeoisie in society and to fully recognize the danger of the bourgeoisie within the Party to the revolutionary cause.

What are the particular characteristics of capitalist-roaders?

Firstly, capitalist-roaders are those in power taking the capitalist road. They wield power and can use the power in their hands to change the

Party's basic line and work out and push a revisionistline. This is something which the bourgeoisie in society cannot do. The higher is the standing and the greater is the authority of the capitalist-roaders, the more dangerous they are to the revolutionary cause. Should they usurp supreme power in the Party and state, the tragedy of all-round restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union would repeat itself in our country.

Secondly, they are the bourgeoisie displaying the communist signboard and donning the cloak of Marxism-Leninism. They always appear as the "incarnation of the Party," issue orders in the name of the Party and wave a red flag to oppose the red flag. They speak the Marxist-Leninist language, but what they peddle is the revisionist trash; they flaunt the banner of imperialism, but what they carry out are the fraudulent deals of capitalism. Therefore, they are very deceptive.

Thirdly, they are "upstarts" with a greed for more. The capitalists want to gain enormous profit out of a small capital investment, whereas the capitalist-roaders want to gain enormous profit without any capital investment; the capitalists want to recapture the means of production they have lost, whereas the capitalist-roaders want to seize the means of production which they never owned and to change the socialist character of the units and departments under their control.

These particular characteristics of the capitalist-roaders within the Party determine that they are even more dangerous than the bourgeoisie in society. The capitalist-roaders within the Party are the main target of the socialist revolution. We must pay particular attention to waging untiring struggle against the capitalist-roaders within the Party.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, is the general representative of the bourgeoisie within the Party, and has all the characteristics common to all capitalist-roaders within the Party. Not long after he resumed work, with the power in his hands, he cast forth the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link," pushed a revisionist line politically, ideologically and organizationally, negated taking class struggle as the key link as well as the great proletarian cultural revolution and socialist new things, vigorously whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and went all out to practice restoration and regression. The great struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself has smashed Teng Hsiao-p'ing's conspiracy for restoration. Nevertheless, our struggle against the bourgeoisie within the Party is by no means over. We must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's series of important instructions, clearly understand this cardinal issue that the bourgeoisie is right in the Party, persistently and untiringly wage protracted struggle against the bourgeoisie within the Party and carry the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

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Capitalist-Roaders Are the Force at the Core of the Bourgeoisie

by

T'ao Lun-hui (陶仑辉)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 22, 1976)

Chairman Mao points out: "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." In this important instruction, Chairman Mao has profoundly analyzed the change in class relations and the characteristics of class struggle during the period of socialism, clearly and correctly advanced the scientific thesis that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party, and clearly pointed out for us the orientation of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Marxism holds that in class society, all individuals exist as people of a definite class, and all individual activities are class activities. "The nature of man is not something abstract innate in a single individual. In its actuality, it is the sum total of all social relations." (Marx: "Theses on Feuerbach," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. I, p. 18)

After the founding of the people's republic, the bourgeoisie within the Party made every effort to oppose the proletariat's socialist revolution in the spheres of the superstructure and the economic base, desperately pushed the revisionist line and stuck to the capitalist road. They opposed everything from the cooperative transformation of agriculture to the criticism of bourgeois rights. Was any of these isolated action of the individual? The facts show that the restorationist deeds of the capitalist-roaders within the Party are closely coordinated with the restorationist activities of the bourgeoisie outside the Party and all other class enemies and the two give each other support; they are the action of the bourgeoisie as a whole.

Chairman Mao once pointed out: "There is such a group of bourgeois representatives in the Central Committee and various organs under the Central Committee, as well as in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions." Capitalist-roaders are the political representatives of the bourgeoisie as a whole. They are the bourgeoisie within the Party, the main force of the bourgeoisie in its trial of strength with the proletariat and its efforts to restore capitalism. The chieftain of capitalist-roaders is their commander. We say that in the historical period of socialism the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party because the force at the core of the bourgeoisie and its commander are both in the Party. This is unlike the conditions during the period of democratic revolution. At that time, the commander of the bourgeoisie was outside the Party, and although there were bourgeois agents within the Party, they were merely vassals of the bourgeoisie.

Although the programs and lines representing the interests of the bourgeoisie pushed by the capitalist-roaders were criticized and liquidated time after time, very quickly they would be brought to the fore again in a new form. Although their bourgeois headquarters were one by one destroyed by the storm of proletarian revolution, new bourgeois headquarters would again appear. Although their commanders were constantly exposed and toppled, there would be new ones to take their place. The constant appearance of social phenomena of this kind shows that a kind of social force is constantly at work. In socialist society where the principal contradiction is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, this kind of social force antagonistic to the proletariat can only be the bourgeoisie. Following the constant deepening of the socialist revolution, the main force which represents this kind of social force to carry out test of strength with the proletariat can only be the capitalist-roaders within the Party.

Through this great struggle of the great proletarian cultural revolution, we have come to see more clearly that the capitalist-roaders within the Party embody the economic interests and political demands of the bourgeoisie. The revisionist line keeps the new and old bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party, closely linked together. They look after each other, are interdependent, and form a chain or an integrated whole. This was vividly demonstrated by the counter-revolutionary riot stirred up at T'ienanmen Square in the capital in the first ten days of April by a handful of class enemies, who played up Teng Hsiao-p'ing and his revisionist line and attempted to cast him in the role of China's "Nagy." All this shows the complete correctness of Marx and Engels' thesis on the relationship between the class and the individual: "The social relations formed by the individuals of a certain class and conditioned by the common interests of another class opposed by them invariably give constitution to a collective to which they belong only as ordinary individuals because they still owe their conditions of existence to their own class; they are identified with these social relations not as individuals but as members of the class." (Marx and Engels: "Deutsch Ideology," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. I, pp. 82-83)

Every class has its own political representatives who give concentrated representation to the interests and hopes of their own class. Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing were the political representatives and commanders of the bourgeoisie. Why were the new and old bourgeoisie and the demons and monsters sparkling with joy and itching for action as soon as Teng Hsiao-p'ing's Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts was whipped up? Why was it that as soon as the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts started they were so pathetically anxious that they hurriedly leaped forth to stir up the counter-revolutionary incident in a vain attempt to divert the general orientation for the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, openly played up Teng Hsiao-p'ing and wanted him to "preside over work at the Center"? This is because Teng Hsiao-p'ing is not only the No. 1 of the bourgeoisie inside the Party but also the general representative of the moribund and despairing bourgeoisie, and of the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists. Hence, our struggle against Teng Hsiao-p'ing is

the concentrated expression of the proletariat's struggle against the new and old bourgeoisie at the present stage. To concentrate fire on criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing and his counter-revolutionary revisionist line means to criticize the bourgeoisie as a whole. Therefore, we must keep a sharp vigilance against all conspiracies and intrigues of class enemies who are not reconciled to their defeat, relentlessly deal blows to the counter-revolutionary subversive activities, firmly keep to the general orientation of criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and deepen the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

The emergence of opportunist chieftains inside the Party "is not an accidental phenomenon, it is not the sin, mistake or betrayal of individual people but is the social product of the whole historical period." (Lenin: "The Bankruptcy of the Second International," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. II, p. 654) In socialist society where there are still traces of the old society, the existence and emergence of the bourgeoisie is inevitable. Under socialist conditions, the bourgeoisie inside the Party, that is the capitalist-roaders, are bound to become the force at the core of the bourgeoisie as a whole. So long as the historical period of socialism has not drawn to an end, there will be capitalist-roaders on the capitalist road. This is the law of class struggle for the entire historical period of socialism. We can never over-simplify the complicated class struggle and think that everything would be all right after we have dragged out and knock down a number of bourgeois representatives.

The historic mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat requires us not only to see through and defeat in good time the conspiracy of the capitalist-roaders to usurp power and stage a comeback, but also to sweep away step by step the soil and condition upon which the existence and emergence of the bourgeoisie depends. The great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself is a great political revolution launched by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. The current struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts is the continuation and deepening of the great cultural revolution. We must sum up and make use of the fresh experience of the great cultural revolution, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the great cultural revolution, fight a long battle against the capitalist-roaders, and win still greater victories in this struggle.

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PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

Tach'ing Workers Are Masters of Scientific Research in Petroleum

- criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's fallacy that "reliance on workers, peasants and soldiers is relative"

by

the Oil Extraction Technology Research Institute of the Well Headquarters of the Tach'ing Oilfield

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 26, 1976)

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and spurred by the great proletarian cultural revolution, our Tach'ing Oil Extraction Technology Research Institute, by taking class struggle as the key link and wholeheartedly relying on the working class, has made a contribution toward shattering foreign conventions, blazing a new trail in exploiting the oilfield, and achieving high and stable oil yields for a long period of time. Practice shows that the worker-peasant masses are the main force in scientific research. This is an irrefutable truth.

However, the arch unrepentant Party capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing babbled that in scientific research work, "reliance on the workers, peasants and soldiers is relative" and that it was necessary to rely on bourgeois "specialists" and "authorities." He vigorously advocated the need of "elevating to leading posts" those bourgeois intellectuals "of a high level and with knowledge." His criminal aim was to oppose the occupation of the front of scientific research by the worker-peasant masses and to turn the scientific research units into a tool for capitalist restoration.

In scientific resaerch work, whom should we after all rely upon? This is a major question of right and wrong bearing on the line. Teng Hsiao-p'ing slandered the working class as unreliable. The history of development of our Tach'ing oil extraction technology research institute is an effective criticism of this fallacy of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's.

At the early stage of the battle of Tach'ing, many of those in our institute were old workers who had never attended school in the old society and apprentices fresh from school, but the working class proved itself courageous in practice and bold in innovation and doggedly followed its own road in exploiting the oilfield. To study the new technique of pouring in water at an early stage, our institute charged a worker to organize a "three-in-one" obstacle-removing team. After over a thousand tests, this team successfully turned out a new-type separator of a unique style. This solved a key problem in injection of water at an early stage and by layers in Tach'ing Oilfield. The worker-research personnel of our institute also successively developed the technology of wax-prevention and wax-clearance and the new technology of applying pressure on the well without using mud. The former insured the free and uninterrupted flow of crude oil through the pipe,

while the latter not only lowered costs but also protected the oil layer, thus shattering the old tradition of repairing oil and water wells followed at home and abroad in the past century or so.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line was criticized, and research work developed more vigorously in our institute. For instance, the oil layer separator developed from one variety to 13 types geared to the demands of various kinds of technology. The technology of injecting water by layers also developed from the fixed type and the movable type to the multi-stage eccentric type. Since the great cultural revolution, results in a total of over 120 scientific research projects have been achieved, being 2.5 times that before the great cultural revolution. Five of them have reached the advanced domestic and international levels. A complete set of new techniques in oil extraction technology partaking of the special characteristics of our own country for injecting water, extracting oil and conducting tests and transformation by layers and for wax prevention and clearance has been perfected, thus contributing strength toward insuring Tach'ing Oilfield of maintaining at all times its vigorous capacity as a gusher and achieving a high and stable yield over a long time.

Why is it that we can achieve so many new fruitful results? The most fundamental reason is that we resolutely implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary scientific and technical line, wholeheartedly rely on the working class and persistently put politics in command. At the early stage of the battle, the workers accounted for oever 40 percent of the personnel of our institution when it was established. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, we have more consciously followed Chairman Mao's teaching, "The working class must exercise leadership in everything," and selected a large number of workers with practical experience" for adding sand to every level, thereby consolidating the leading bodies at the institute and laboratory levels. Around summer last year, when Teng Hsiao-p'ing vigorously whipped up a Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, another group of more than 20 workers was admitted to our research institute. Now, the workers account for 57 percent of the personnel of the whole institute; worker researchers make up 42 percent of the total number of people in the laboratories. All the scientific research results in 167 projects achieved since the founding of our institute have been brought about by the "three-in-one" combination technical obstacle-removing group with the workers as the mainstay. The workers not only participate in scientific research but also join the leading bodies in exercising full power in scientific research. Of the nine members of the Party committee in the institute, five are selected from among the workers. Under the leadership of the Party and with the direct participation of the workers, our oil extraction technology research institute has all along adhered to the orientation of open-door scientific research, and has scored even better results. It has been successively cited as an advanced unit in Heilungkiang Province and on the petroleum scientific research front.

The working class is the most resolute in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The workers adhere to the orientation of making scientific research serve proletarian politics and consciously link scientific research

work with the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. All selected themes and all research projects put forward by them are geared to political needs, key issues in production and the difficulties encountered by the workers in their work. The weak links of production techniques are taken as the main target of the research. In scientific research, they reveal everywhere the fine qualities and the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the working class. Some people formerly devoted four months to looking through books behind closed doors for new technology of wax-prevention and wax-clearance, but had to give it up without achieving any result. Old worker Chang Chung-ch'eng who started out as a cowherd in the old society and other comrades, filled with profound proletarian feelings for winning glory for Chairman Mao and the working class, did not show blind faith in books but went deep into the factories and oil wells to conduct research and investigation. After repeated tests, they at last successfully turned out our country's first lot of glass-lined oil pipes, thus filling up a blank in the oil extraction technology of our country.

While wholeheartedly relying on the working class, we seriously carry out the Party's policy toward intellectuals and lead them to integrate themselves with the workers in an effort to transform their world outlook. Many scientists and technicians have played an important role in scientific research work, and are hailed by the workers. Now, in our institute, all worker-researchers or technical cadres are fundamentally able to "make criticism with the pen, switch on the machine to conduct tests, spread out a sheet to draw diagrams, work with pipes and wrenches, pick up the trowel to build houses and till land with hoes." They are marching forward with big strides along the broad road of turning the laboring people into intellectuals and intellectuals into laborers.

At present, the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts is developing triumphantly. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we are determined to take class struggle as the key link, further strengthen the scientific research contingent of the working class, consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution and carry the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts through to the end.

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OFFSHORE OIL PROSPECTING

A Song of Triumph in Self-Reliance

- an account of the birth of the marine oil-well drilling vessel "Pohai No. 1"

by

Hai T'ung (海彤)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 26, 1976)

Over the rough Pohai Sea an imposing oil-well drilling vessel stood like a rock. Four massive legs of a trestle were firmly driven into the sea bottom, propping up the several-thousand-ton hull of the vessel above the sea surface. Aboard the vessel, motors were working full blast and drills were rumbling, their shafts plunging straight down. The 5-star banner was fluttering in the breeze. This was the first hydraulic self-lifting marine oil-well drilling vessel--"Pohai No. 1"--designed and built by our country during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The successful building of the vessel has not only filled in a blank in the shipbuilding industry of our country but also marked a big step forward in our offshore petroleum enterprise. This is a song of triumph for the policy of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, a great fruitful result of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and an effective criticism of the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

China's seas and continental shelf abound in oil resources. For the sake of tapping these resources, we at first built at sea a fixed platform with iron and steel. On the platform were installed drilling machines for drilling oil wells. This kind of platform takes a long period of time to construction, and after the drilling of a well, it is very difficult to shift it to another location. To speed up offshore oil prospecting, we must build a drilling vessel which not only can work at a fixed place but also can move freely on the sea. This kind of vessel calls for complicated machinery and equipment and exacting technical requirements in various fields. In the world, only a few countries are capable of independently designing and building such vessels.

In the past, foreign capitalists imposed a tight technical blockade on us. They agreed to sell such a vessel to us, but the key parts of this vessel--the four legs of the trestle and the hydraulic lifting system--were not for sale. They could only be hired with persons designated to operate them, and we were not allowed to touch them. However, the era when the Chinese people were insulted wilfully by other people had already gone forever. The workers of the Talien Red Banner Shipyard and the engineers and technicians of a certain designing unit of Shanghai were determined to shatter the technical blockade and monopoly of capitalist countries. They heroically declared:

"We are determined to turn out a 'glory-winning vessel' to deal a telling blow to imperialism, revisionism and reaction, contribute our strengthen toward the offshore oil prospecting enterprise, and win glory for the Chinese workers!" After making countless investigations and scientific experiments, they overcame difficulties and accomplished the task of designing the drilling vessel. The vessel was commissioned for production in the second half of 1970.

The building of drilling vessels calls for special shipways, docks and giant special floating cranes. But the Talien Red Banner Shipyard which undertook this job lacked these conditions. The broad masses of workers and the engineers and technicians were not cowed by difficulties. Making do with what was available, they built a simple shipway, and through working as a team they introduced technical innovations in a big way to overcome difficulties. The greatest difficulty of all was the building of the four legs of the trestle.

The hull and drilling equipment weighing several thousand tons must not only work on a steady foundation provided by the trestle but also be lifted or lowered freely on this trestle. Each leg of the trestle is a big cylinder as high as a 24-story building and with a diameter of over two meters. It is entirely made of thick steel plates welded together. This calls for a very high strength of welding and allows only a slant of not more than 12 millimters over a length of several dozen meters. The experience already available shows that such a long steel cylinder exposed to the sun for half a day will cause a slant exceeding 15 millimeters, due to the change of shape with the uneven distribution of heat. A 12-millimeter precision is very difficult to achieve when the thick steel plates are welded together at a high temperature. Because of this, foreign capitalists look upon the four legs of the trestle as a "patent."

In the face of difficulties, the broad masses of workers said heroically, "What the Western bourgeoisie can produce we of the proletariat in the East can surely too!" To crack this technical hardnut, a "three-in-one" group composed of the old workers, technicians and leading cadres spent over one month making tests and at last mastered the laws governing great strength and high precision. The welding job was successfully accomplished at the first try. Every welded seam checked with the ultrasonic flaw detector showed that a welded seam with a total length of nearly 2,000 meters showed not a trace of fissure, not a grain of slag and not a single bubble. Not a single inch required a second treatment. The degree of precision surpassed the demands of the original design. After removing the difficulties concerning the four legs of the trestle, they overcame a series of difficulties involving the launching of the hull, the installation of the trestle with the traveling cranes, and the building and adjustment of the hydraulic system. The quality of every item of work from designing to manufacturing was perfect. After the installation, adjustment and launching of the vessel, the test proved a success at the first try.

Since this vessel put out to sea and went into operation, it has stood the test of howing winds and pounding waves on innumerable occasions. In the course of drilling, a typhoon of the 11th grade once attacked. Yet

this trestle stood firm in its position and the hull remained unshaken. In the intense heat of 40 degrees C. and the frigid climate at 20 degrees below zero, the equipment operated normally and the performance fully measured up to the demands of the design. In the past three years and more, under various tough conditions, all the equipment aboard operated normally and could be handled at will. This demonstrates the complete success obtained by the Chinese working class in its attempt to build an oil-well drilling vessel. It shows that China's shipbuilding has attained a new level.

The building and operation of the "Pohai No. 1" oil-well drilling vessel has accumulated highly valuable experience for the development of China's offshore oil prospecting and opened up a brilliant future for building more and better marine oil-well drilling vessels and speeding up the pace of offshore oil prospecting in China.

* * *

MEMORIAL MEETING FOR PI TING-CHUN

Foochow Memorial Meeting for Comrade Pi Ting-chun

(NCNA-English Foochow, Jul. 13, 1976)

comrade pi ting-chun, member of the tenth central committee of the communist party of china, deputy to the fourth national people's congress, first secretary of the c.p.c. committee of the chinese people's liberation army foochow units and commander of the p.l.a. foochow units, died a martyr at his post at 11:15 hours on july 7, 1976 at the age of 62.

a memorial meeting for comrade pi ting-chun was held here today.

the wreaths presented by our great leader chairman mao and the c.p.c. central committee were laid in the meeting hall.

there were also wreaths from other party and state leaders hua kuo-feng, wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, liu po-cheng, li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen and tan chen-lin. comrade su yu also presented a wreath.

wreaths were also presented by the n.p.c. standing committee; the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; the general staff, the general political department, the general logistics department, the leading organs of the naval and air forces, and the lanchow, shenyang, nanking and sinkiang units of the chinese people's liberation army; the party committees and revolutionary committees of fukien, kiangsi, kansu and anhwei provinces; leading organs and leading comrades of the p.l.a. foochow units and the ground, naval and air forces units stationed in the foochow area; the party committee and revolutionary committee of chinchai county of anhwei province and comrade pi ting-chun's friends.

representatives of the general staff, the general political department and the general logistics department of the p.l.a. attended the memorial meeting and extended sincere condolences to comrade pi ting-chun's widow comrade chang feng and their children.

comrade chu shao-ching, deputy commander of the p.l.a. foochow units, presided over the memorial meeting and li chih-min, political commissar of the p.l.a. foochow units, delivered a memorial speech.

the speech said: "comrade pi ting-chun was from chinchai county, anhwei province. he was born in 1914 in a poor tenant-peasant's family. he dedicated himself to the chinese people's cause of liberation since the age of 14.

he joined the communist youth league in july 1928 and became a member of the chinese communist party in march 1931. after joining the chinese workers' and peasants' red army in december 1929, he served successively as a fighter, squad leader, platoon leader, political director, battalion political commissar, battalion commander, regimental commander, military sub-area commander, detachment commander, brigade commander, deputy column commander, army commander and concurrently political commissar, deputy commander of the fukien military area command, deputy commander of the foochow units, first vice-chairman of the fukien provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the lanchow units. he was elected a member of the c.p.c. ninth central committee and a deputy to the third national people's congress.

"comrade pi ting-chun was fine member of our party and an outstanding commander of our army. he was loyal to the party and the people. he loved our great leader chairman mao and resolutely implemented chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. under the leadership of chairman mao and the party, he fought heroically and worked hard in the protracted revolutionary wars, in the socialist revolution and construction, and contributed his share to the party and the people. in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts and other struggles between the two lines, he took a firm stand and struggled resolutely against the erroneous line."

"comrade pi ting-chun's life was one of fighting heroically for the cause of communism, a glorious life of continuing the revolution with perseverance. his death is a loss to our party and army. in mourning comrade pi ting-chun with profound grief, we should learn from his assiduity in studying works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao, and his conscientious efforts to fight self and criticize revisionism. we should learn from his revolutionary spirit of serving the people whole-heartedly, his noble qualities of upholding revolutionary principles, being open and aboveboard, frank and forthright. we should learn from his fine style of consciously restricting bourgeois right, maintaining close ties with the masses, uniting with comrades, plain living and hard working. we should turn our grief into strength, unite still more closely under the leadership of the party central committee headed by our great leader chairman mao, take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, conscientiously study chairman mao's important instructions, deepen the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, do a good job of the political and ideological work of the army units, heighten our vigilance, streng-

then preparedness against war and be ready at all times to wipe out all enemies who dare to intrude. we must liberate taiwan and strive to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, safeguard our socialist revolution and construction and defend chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line."

attending the memorial meeting were also:

members and alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee now in foochow, leading comrades of the p.l.a. foochow units, leading comrades of the fukien provincial party committee and revolutionary committee, and over 1,500 people including representatives of the kiangsi provincial party committee and revolutionary committee and the anhwei provincial party committee and revolutionary committee, leading comrades of the p.l.a. fukien provincial command and kiangsi provincial command and the various services and arms of the foochow units, representatives of regimental and higher units stationed in the foochow area and representatives of local people.

after comrade pi ting-chun passed away, leading members of the p.l.a. foochow units, the fukien provincial party committee and revolutionary committee and representatives of the leading organs, cadres and fighters of the p.l.a. units stationed in foochow went to the hospital to pay last repects to the remains of comrade pi ting-chun.

RESEARCH IN MEDICAL SCIENCES

China's Research Work in Medical Sciences Serve Workers, Peasants, Soldiers

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1976)

every year one third of the staff members of the chinese academy of medical sciences go out to factories, mines and people's communes in almost all parts of the country to do scientific research in co-operation with the broad masses of the people and transform their world outlook through participation in collective productive labour.

this new system known as "open-door research" was instituted during the great proletarian cultural revolution which began in 1966. this is in sharp contrast to the situation that existed before the cultural revolution when, under the influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line, research was done exclusively

within the academy's own buildings in peking. the greatest portion of the staff, equipment and funds were concentrated on items of supposedly high academic levels even though the results, if any, had nothing to do with the needs of the chinese working masses. few research workers bothered to see patients in the academy's affiliated hospitals, not to say going to factories and villages to find out what was going on there.

now, the academy is carrying out a new research programme which gives top priority to the prevention and treatment of common and recurrent diseases and to other problems that trouble the labouring people most. it has made new progress in research into the prevention and treatment of a number of infectious, epidemic and occupational diseases, bronchitis, cardio-vascular diseases and cancer, as well as in birth control, and in the study of the fundamental theories of acupuncture anesthesia and causes of cancer.

workers, peasants and soldiers are masters of socialist china under the dictatorship of the proletariat. before the cultural revolution, however, their common ailments were neglected under the revisionist line in medical and health work pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi in collusion with teng hsiao-ping, which served mainly a handful of privileged people in big cities. this is why chairman mao sharply denounced the former ministry of health as "the ministry for urban overlords". in 1965, he issued the great call "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" to indicate that these branches of sciences must first of all serve the workers, peasants and soldiers who account for the majority of the chinese population.

"keshan disease", a cardiac disease which begins with vomitting but can swiftly change into severe heart impairment and cause death, is a traditional scourge of the poor and lower-middle peasants in some mountainous areas. the research programme of the chinese academy of medical sciences was not concerned with it until 1968 when it sent a team of research workers to an area where the incidence rate of the disease was noticeably high. through extensive research and investigation, they discovered a trace element which is effective in preventing and treating the disease. together with local medical workers and barefoot doctors, the research workers delivered the medicine to the home of every patient. thanks to this and other measures, the incidence rate of acute cases of the disease dropped in two years anywhere from 80 to 90 per cent in the areas where experiments in the treatment and prevention of the disease were being carried out.

before the cultural revolution, little attention was paid to chronic bronchitis which is common among the chinese labouring people and, among old people in particular. the chinese academy of medical sciences in 1971 sent a research team to a people's commune in hsuanhua county, north china's hopei province, where it set up a permanent base. since then, it has worked in co-operation with local barefoot doctors to find still better methods for treating chronic bronchitis and pulmonary heart disease resulting from it while carrying out a general survey and extensive treatment of such diseases among the local population. practice in hsuanhua has proved that in many cases chronic bronchitis is the outcome of the lingering after-effects of acute bronchitis. the team decided to concentrate its research work on this aspect, a research item which is not recorded in any medical data. the incidence of bronchitis has been steadily decreasing over the last three years in the villages which have been working with the research team in preventing and treating the disease as part of the regular patriotic health campaign.

research workers sent out by the chinese academy of medical sciences do their best to help train barefoot doctors as a part of their contribution to consolidating the rural co-operative medical service. they take an active part in the revolution in health work going on in factories and communes. they are ready to do anything that the workers and peasants need them to do, irrespective of their specialities, which before the cultural revolution were rigidly observed. they do not hesitate to try out a new drug on themselves before prescribing it to make sure that it causes no harmful side-effect. their utter devotion to the service of the people has won them the confidence and support of party organizations and the masses in different places. and thanks to the active participation by the masses under the unified leadership of party organizations at various levels, they have been able to achieve positive results in many research items.

esophageal cancer is prevalent in some areas in north china. in 1969, a research team was sent by the cancer institute of the chinese academy of medical sciences to linhsien county, honan province, in the taihang mountains, where the incidence and mortality rate from the disease were markedly high. under the unified leadership of the county party committee, a mass survey was made of esophageal cancer deaths among the 110,000 inhabitants of the county's 76 production brigades in the 30-year period from 1941 to 1970. mobilized to undertake this gigantic task were elderly people, book keepers and other cadres of the production teams who knew well every family and person in their villages. through investigations of this kind, the research team

discovered clues for the causes of esophageal cancer in the natural environment, especially in the local water and soil.

following this, the research team, in co-operation with related research institutes of medical sciences in hopei, honan and shansi provinces and the peking municipality, conducted epidemiological and etiological studies of esophageal cancer in 50 million people in the entire taihang mountain area which covers 181 counties and cities. mass surveys on such a large scale would have been impossible but for the cultural revolution which put an end to the domination of scientific researches by a small number of college-trained specialists.

the entire population of linhsien has been mobilized to help reduce the incidence rate of esophageal cancer in the shortest possible period through an invigorated patriotic health campaign. in accordance with the results of the etiological studies of the disease, they are using chemicals to neutralize a certain harmful chemical in the water and to change the chemical components of the soil deficient in a certain trace element. at the same time, the research team has trained barefoot doctors specialized in detecting cancer of the esophagus through exfoliative cytological examinations for 400 out of the county's 480 brigades. all the people over 30 years of age in the county are in the process of having such examinations. this has resulted in the early diagnosis of esophageal cancer for many patients, and in some cases, even the discovery of microscopic tumours. according to statistics gathered by the people's hospital of linhsien county, more than 80 per cent of the esophageal cancer cases discovered through such examinations are in early stages, and well over 90 per cent of the patients are known to have survived for five years and more after operation. besides, the research team has, with material available in linhsien, succeeded in subculturing in vitro an epithelial cell line from human esophageal carcinoma which is of great value in studying the laws governing the development of cancerous cells, screening new medicines and doing research in biochemistry and immunology. to date, there has been no report of the establishment of this kind of cell line in other countries.

the chinese academy of medical sciences has evolved reliable and quick methods for diagnosing certain diseases and made some effective and cheap medicines which are indispensable in carrying out survey and treatment of diseases on a mass scale.

in diagnosing cancer of the liver, it is necessary to test for a-fetoprotein (afp) in the

patient's blood. the conventional method used in foreign countries is costly and not always successful. it calls for heavy equipment and specially-trained personnel to test the venous blood of the patients. this makes the method unusable for mass countryside surveys.

universal surveys for cancer of the liver have been conducted in areas where the incidence rate of the disease is high. through a year's hard work, a research group under the cancer institute evolved the method of rocket electrophoresis autography by lattice incorporation with which a medical worker, on the average, examines for afp 600 blood specimens drawn from the ears a day, at the cost of two fen (rmb) per test, or one fifth the price for an egg. the method, which uses simple equipment and easily available material, has been popularized throughout the country.

with therapies that combine both chinese and western medicine, the chinese academy of medical sciences has since 1971 achieved some results in treating various vascular diseases, diseases related to connective tissues and diseases due to immunization anomaly.

due to scar contracture after severe burns, many patients are disabled and sometimes left unable to take care of themselves properly. in co-operation with local medical workers, a team of the academy's research workers gave treatment to 200 such patients in some of china's steel centres during six months of last year. their treatment, which combined chinese and western medicine, proved to be successful in well over 90 per cent of cases. a number of patients were able to work again after treatment.

in the course of the work, the research workers took turns to work as internes and ward attendants to obtain a first-hand knowledge about the scar changes in various stages of treatment. they were able to observe the internal changes of the scars before and after treatment by means of biochemistry, electronic microscope and radio-autography and thus to discover why some chinese drugs were effective in treating the disease.

PRECISION INSTRUMENTS

China Makes Automatic High Precision Oil Metering System

(NCNA-English Harbin, Jul. 14, 1976)

a high precision automatic oil metering system for measuring oil exactly in oilfields and at ports, oil refineries and aviation depots was recently turned out in harbin, northeast china.

this system automatically measures the volume, density and water content of the oil being transported, and processes the data by electronic computer to give the accurate weight of net oil content. it is high precision equipment, of wide range use, easy to operate and of proven reliability.

the system with its component machines has operated normally for more than two years in the oilfields and oil refineries. the equipment has been assessed as up to advanced technical standard by more than 70 units concerned under the state metrological and scientific institutes and in 16 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

this automatic system was devised and made through the cooperation of factories, schools and scientific institutes.

former chinese oil metering systems were backward and the measuring instruments inaccurate. since the advent of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, the chinese petroleum industry has urgently needed a large capacity automatic metering system to keep pace with rapid progress. in the spring of 1973 the lungchiang instrument and meter factory and other units in harbin started devising and making metering systems. taking class struggle as the key link, the workers penetratingly criticized revisionist trash such as servility to things foreign and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace advocated by liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping and firmly acted on chairman mao's principle of independence and self-reliance. this speeded up the work of designing and manufacture. while making standard volume tubes, the harbin number one instrument and meter factory met with technical problems in making the rubber sphere, one of the principal parts on which precision in metering rests. the factory party organization asked the workers to discuss this key problem. the workers pooled their ideas and got help from other units. after 40 experiments they succeeded in making a rubber sphere that conformed to the technical requirements.

the taching oilfield designing institute, the shanghai research institute of industrial automatic instruments and meters and some 50 other units gave help and advice on the designing and manufacture of the new system.

SWIMMING

Mass Swimming Movement Develops in East China Province

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jul. 14, 1976)

the mass swimming movement in chekiang province has had a new spurt of development since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. at present, more than ten million people, one third of the provincial population, take part in swimming activities of one sort or another.

ten percent of the total area of the coastal province, which is crisscrossed by rivers and studded with lakes, is covered by water. conditions here are particularly favourable for mass swimming.

the hangchiahu plain on the shore of taihu lake in northern chekiang has more than 1,000 rivers and streams and a water area totalling something like 1,000 square kilometres. before liberation, however, snail fever and other diseases were rampant and took a big toll of the lives of the labouring people. in these conditions, swimming could not become a popular sport. since liberation, the hangchiahu plain has taken on a new look. thanks to the mass movement to build water conservancy projects and eradicate snails, snail fever has been practically wiped out. good harvests have been reaped in this area for more than ten years in a row. under these favourable circumstances, sports of all kinds have flourished. besides table tennis and basketball, commune members have gone in for swimming in a big way. in hunghsi commune of chiashan county alone, nearly half of the population have become swimming enthusiasts. the mass swimming movement is also developing rapidly in the mountainous area. to control water and increase the power supply, the people in these areas have built tens of thousands of reservoirs and ponds, thereby adding 22,000 million cubic metres more to the county's storage capacity as compared with the early post-liberation period. these widely distributed ponds and reservoirs afford

perfect grounds for swimming. the hsinankiang reservoir in the mountainous area in western chekiang province, for instance, is a huge swimming pool for the people of chun-an and chienteh counties which surround the reservoir.

choushan islands, made up of more than 600 islands extending over an area of 14,000 square kilometres, is china's biggest fishing ground. the fishermen, living and working most of the time on the sea, are good swimmers. they swim in their spare time and frequently in their hundreds or thousands take part in mass swimming contests held in the sea. the participants include children of 4 or 5 and old fishermen of fifty or sixty. proceeding from the needs of actual combat, many militiamen practise swimming in uniform and carrying arms.

a large number of swimming pools and grounds have been built with state funds in cities, counties and towns all over the province, while many communes and production brigades have also set up swimming grounds on their own. in hangchow, there are 22 outdoor swimming pools and 4 indoor ones. three of these are reserved for children. these pools can accummodate 100,000 swimmers a day. swimming across the chientang river has become a traditional sports event for the people in the provincial capital of hangchow. it has been held every year since the start of the cultural revolution, with 5,000 to 15,000 swimmers taking part each time.

physical culture departments at various levels in the province have sent experienced swimmers to people's communes and factories to teach swimming and train activists. some 300,000 such activists have been trained this year, greatly promoting the mass swimming movement.

POETRY

Two Selections of Peasants' Poems Issued

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1976)

two selections of poems from hsiaochinchuang, a production brigade near tientsin, were issued recently by the tientsin people's publishing house and the people's literature publishing house. one of the selections was entitled "no hurricane can daunt us". among the authors of the poems are cadres and ordinary commune members, militiamen, electricians and barefoot doctors. the poems, simple, straightforward and vigorous were selected because of their popularity among the villagers, who took to reciting them at the evening political school, before meetings, or as they worked in the fields.

the hsiaochinchuang production brigade of the lintingkou people's commune's a village in paoti county under tientsin municipality. it came to the fore in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius two years ago and is an advanced unit in the learn-from-tachai compaign. since the start of the great cultural revolution the commune members and the cadres of the village have earnestly studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao, put more effort into building up their socialist village, and consciously rejected and criticized capitalist tendencies. but the village was one of the targets attacked last summer and autumn by teng hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the party.

the hsiaochinchuang peasants have written a large number of poems expressing their militant spirit, daring and firm will to win victory. lines such as "the howling wind seems to make our lamps burn brighter; the slashing rain, our flags wave even stronger" and "backed by chairman mao, no hurricane can daunt us" reflect the fervent feelings of the hsiaochinchuang peasants. the selected poems graphically show how the bourgeoisie inside the party, the capitalist-roaders, are the main target of the socialist revolution. one poem delineates the features of the restorationists in such cutting language: "new socialist things are what they hate; the old things what they love."

a book review in the "people's daily" remarks that all the peasants' poems are political in content, and are declaration of war in poetic form against the revisionist line teng hsiao-ping wantonly pushed.

many of the poems in the two selections manifest the magnificent spirit of the revolutionary masses in the fight against the capitalist-roaders, and eulogize the great victories won by the hsiaochinchuang brigade

in socialist revolution and construction and the new socialist things that have emerged in the brigade. the two selections of poems are characterized by a clear-cut theme in class struggle. they show that the brigade owes its achievements to the poor and lower-middle peasants who have persevered in taking class struggle as the key link.

the language of the poems is simple, unpretentious and moving. a "people's daily" book review points out that the ideological content of the hsiaochinchuang poems created by the masses is militant and bright and their artistic achievements are widely welcomed and appreciated, this is a source of inspiration for both professional and amateur poets.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Military Attache Gives Reception in Peking in Honor of Albanian People's Army Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

abdullah dautaj, military attache of the albanian embassy in peking, gave a reception here this evening in honour of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the albanian people's army.

among the guests at the reception were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of he military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; hsu li-ching, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; sun hung-chen, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of departments concerned.

present were albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy here.

abdullah dautaj and peng shao-hui delivered toasts at the reception which was alive with warm expressions of militant unity of the people and armies of china and albania.

in his toast, the albanian military attache said: we are very happy to celebrate this festival together with you -- our dear chinese comrades and comrades-in-arms in the same trench. on the glorious day, the people of our country are rallying more closely around the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha and everywhere is an inspiring revolutionary scene. high in morale, our people are pitching into the struggle to implement the resolutions of the sixth national congress of the party of labour and the decisions of the latest plenary sessions of the party's central committee and deepening the socialist revolution. domestically, we are waging fierce class struggle and internationally, we are opposing imperialist and revisionist encirclement. the dictatorship of the proletariat has been constantly strengthened and the national defence has been consolidated. "defend the fatherland" is put above all other tasks.

abdullah dautaj said: the two superpowers, u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism, are making a show of their military strength in europe and the mediterranean sea. but they cannot terrify the freedom-loving revolutionary people. they will only arouse greater hatred for them and struggle against them by the world's people who cherish freedom and strive for independence and social liberation.

he said: the international situation is developing in the direction favourable to the people and world revolution. in this advancement of history, our two peoples, two parties and two armies have constantly strengthened our unbreakable revolutionary friendship.

in his toast, deputy chief of general staff peng shao-hui said: the albanian people's army is a heroic army which has grown up in the flames of revolutionary struggles. under the leadership of the albanian party of labour and comrade enver hoxha, it has made brilliant achievements both in the period of war for national liberation and in the period of socialist revolution and construction, thus performing immortal meritorious service for the fatherland and people.

in recent years, the albanian people's army and the people throughout the country under the guidance of the essence of the party's sixth national congress have carried on with the revolutionization movement, assiduously studied marxism-leninism and works by comrade enver hoxha, constantly raised their political and ideological consciousness, maintained high revolutionary vigilance at all time, further strengthened preparedness against war and made new contributions to the struggle for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and safeguarding the socialist fatherland.

"the albanian people and army are our close comrades-in-arms in the struggle for common goal. the chinese people and people's liberation army will always unite and fight alongside the albanian comrades-in-arms and advance shoulder to shoulder with them. may our friendship be consolidated and developed constantly in our common struggle," peng shao-hui concluded.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Officials, Friendly Personages
Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee
Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

a number of
argentine government officials and officers and friendly personages yesterday came to the chinese embassy in argentina to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, according to a report from buenos aires.

they were chief of the protocol department lagorio and acting chief of the asia and oceania department fraguas of the foreign ministry, representative of the general commander of the airforce major veiga, heart surgery expert liotta, and other argentine friends.

a number of diplomatic envoys to argentina and overseas chinese have also conveyed condolences at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

NPC Vice Chairman Yao Lien-wei Meets Australian
Labor Party Parliamentary Spokesmen

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1976)

yao lien-wei,
vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a friendly conversation here today with australian labour party parliamentary spokesman on defence william hayden, spokesman on finance christopher hurford and spokesman on industrial relations ralph willis.

present were hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and wu fan-wu, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

First Secretary of Marxist-Leninist Party of Austria Mourns Death of Comrade Chu Teh at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Vienna, Jul. 13, 1976)

first secretary of the central committee of the marxist-leninist party of austria franz strobl called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade chu teh, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Chinese Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei Meets Delegation of Bangladesh Rural Development

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1976)

chen yung-kuei, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this afternoon with the delegation of the bangladesh rural development led by a. k. m. ansan, member of the planning commission of bangladesh.

present on the occasion was bangladesh ambassador to china abdul momin.

present were hsiao peng, chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; chang han-chih, deputy department director of the chinese foreign ministry; and ma ling and wen chung-yu, deputy department directors of the ministry of agriculture and forestry.

CHINA AND BENIN

President of People's Republic of Benin to Visit China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china, his excellency mathieu kerekou, president of the people's republic of benin, and the state delegation of benin led by him will arrive in peking on july 15, 1976 to pay an official visit to the people's republic of china.

Benin Officials Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1976)

capochichi t. grantien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the party of popular revolution of benin and governor of l'oueme province, ministers and other officials called at the chinese embassy in benin yesterday to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, according to a report from cotonou.

they placed a wreath in the mourning hall on behalf of the central committee of the party of popular revolution, the national assembly and the revolutionary military government of benin.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to benin also went to the chinese embassy to express condolences in the past few days.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Warm Welcome to Distinguished Benin Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1976)

the "people's daily" on july 15 carries an editorial entitled "a warm welcome to the distinguished benin guests". full text follows:

mathieu kerekou, president of the people's republic of benin, is arriving in peking today at the head of the state delegation of benin on an official visit to china

at the invitation of the chinese government. filled with joy, the chinese people extend a warm welcome to the distinguished benin guests from the western part of the african continent.

the benin people have a glorious tradition of struggling against imperialism and colonialism. they fought valiantly against colonial rule and for national liberation and finally won independence in 1960. in recent years the benin government, under the leadership of president mathieu kerekou, has laid stress on self-reliance and achieved gratifying results in its efforts to develop the national economy and protect national resources. the benin people have persisted in opposing imperialism, colonialism and white racism, supporting the african national liberation movements and backing the just struggles waged by the palestinian people and other arab people and the korean people; they have made positive contributions to the unity of the afro-asian peoples for struggle against imperialism. we heartily rejoice at the achievements of the benin people.

at present, the struggle of the african countries and people against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, big-power hegemonism, white racism and zionism is developing vigorously. the independent african countries are striding ahead to consolidate their political independence and strive for economic independence. with the powerful support of other african countries and people, the flames of the armed struggle and mass movement of the people of zimbabwe, namibia and azania against white racism are mounting. the african countries have become increasingly awakened and grown in strength in the course of struggle. however, the enemy is not reconciled to its defeat. the two superpowers are locked in fierce contention in africa. in particular, that superpower which styles itself the "natural ally" of the african people is intensifying its infiltration and expansion in africa by various means and in diverse forms. it harbours a most vicious intention. we believe that so long as they strengthen their unity, heighten their vigilance and persevere in their struggle, the african people are sure to smash all enemy intrigues and sabotage.

both china and benin are developing countries belonging to the third world. in their protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism, the chinese and benin people have supported and sympathized with each other and forged strong ties of friendship. the friendly relations and cooperation between china and benin have made new progress in the last few years. president mathieu kerekou's current friendly visit to china is expected to further promote the friendly relations between the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples. we wish the distinguished benin guests full success on their visit.

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

Vice President of Botswana Mourns Death of
NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Gaborone, Jul. 12, 1976)

on behalf of president seretse khama, the government and people of botswana, vice president q. k. j. masire called at the chinese embassy here today to mourn the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

also paying condolence calls at the embassy were botswana's ministers, commissioner of police s.a. hirschfeld and other high-ranking officials as well as diplomatic envoys accredited here.

Botswana President Receives Chinese Vice Premier

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jul. 13, 1976)

president of botswana seretse khama received and had a cordial and friendly talk with sun chien, head of the chinese government delegation and vice-premier of the state council, at the state house here this evening.

member of the delegation and vice-minister of foreign affairs ho ying was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Cameroonian Official Makes Condolence Calls
at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Yaounde, Jul. 13, 1976)

etian elleih elle, director of african and asian affairs of the cameroonian ministry of foreign affairs, called at the chinese embassy yesterday to express condolences, in the name of the minister of foreign affairs, on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

condolence calls were also made by diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited here.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Official, Friendly Personages Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Santiago, Jul. 12, 1976)

mario silva concha, director of protocol of the chilean foreign ministry, called at the chinese embassy here today extending condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

a number of friendly personages, foreign diplomatic envoys accredited to chile, and representatives of overseas chinese here have also expressed condolences at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND COMOROS

Comorian Vice President Mourns Death of Chinese NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1976)

mohammed hassan ali, vice-president of the state of comoros, sent a message on july 8 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

the comorian government and people are deeply grieved to learn of the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the comorian government and people join me in tendering our deep condolences to you.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Leader Sends Message of Condolence on Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

alphonse mouissou poaty, president of the people's national assembly of the people's republic of congo, sent a message on july 9 to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing the most profound condolences on the passing away of chu teh, chairman of the npc standing committee. the message reads:

we have learnt with deep grief of the death of comrade chu teh, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the political bureau of the cpc central committee and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. comrade chu teh was a great revolutionary fighter and an eminent son of the chinese people. his life was a noble example of a man who had dedicated all his energies to a tenacious struggle against exploitation, oppression, imperialism and colonialism. in the name of the national people's assembly of the people's republic of congo and in my own name, i extend with immense sadness to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and the family of the great deceased my most profound condolences.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban Officials Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Havana, Jul. 12, 1976)

cuban foreign minister raul roa garcia called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

also calling at the chinese embassy were herminio garcia lazo, vice-minister of foreign trade; arturo espinosa, president of the cuban institution for friendship with other peoples; and baldomero alvarez rios, president of the cuba-china friendship association.

other mourners at the embassy were diplomatic envoys of some countries accredited here and representatives of overseas chinese.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Officials Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Prague, Jul. 12, 1976)

vice-chairman of the federal assembly of czechoslovakia jaroslav srb and vice-minister of foreign affairs dusan spacil called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

diplomatic envoys of many countries in czechoslovakia also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND EHIOPIA

Peking Reception in Honor of Ethiopian Men's Basketball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

the chinese basketball association gave a reception here at noon today in honour of the ethiopian men's basketball team led by hailu balcha now on a friendly visit to china.

present were leading member of the chinese basketball association mou tso-yun, leading member of the department concerned hsu yin-sheng and chinese basketball coaches and players.

fantaye biftu, ambassador of the provisional military government of socialist ethiopia to china, was present on the occasion.

the reception proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship between the peoples and players of china and ethiopia.

the ethiopian men's basketball team arrived here yesterday.

Ethiopian Men's Basketball Team Plays Peking Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1976)

the ethiopian men's basketball team played a friendly match with the peking team at the capital indoor stadium here this evening.

the ethiopian friends drew warm applause from the 18,000 spectators as they entered the playing arena.

watching the match were li ching-chuan, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and mou tso-yun and hsu yin-sheng, leading members of organizations concerned, who met hailu baicha, leader of the ethiopian team.

fantaye biftu, ambassador of the provisional military government of socialist ethiopia to china, was present at the match and the meeting.

the peking team won the match 120:92.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Peking Banquet in Honor of French Youth Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the youth delegation of the "social-liberal generation" of france led by dominique bussereau, president of the national council of the "social-liberal generation". in the course of the banquet, hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; chao chun-chen, secretary of the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist youth league; and leading members of organizations concerned, including chia hsueh-chien.

also present were jean soulier, minister-counsellor of the french embassy here, and other embassy officials.

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets French Youth Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1976)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with the members of the youth delegation of the "social-liberal generation" of france led by dominique bussereau, president of the national council of the "social-liberal generation".

present on the occasion were french ambassador to china claude arnaud and minister-counsellor jean soulier of the french embassy here.

present were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; chi tsung-hua, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry; and leading member of a department concerned chia hsueh-chien.

French Ambassador Gives National Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1976)

french ambassador to china claude arnaud and madame arnaud gave a reception here today in celebration of the national day of the republic of france.

among the guests were li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade; liu chen-hua, vice-foreign minister; li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; liu cheng-ching, vice-minister of posts and telecommunications; chang chih-chiang, vice-minister of public health; shen tu, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china; chang tieh-fu, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

foreign diplomatic envoys to china were also present.

CHINA AND GAMBIA

Gambian Acting President Mourns Death of
Chinese NPC Standing Committee Chairman
Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

hassan musa camara, acting president of the gambia, called at the chinese embassy in banjul yesterday morning to mourn the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, according to a report from banjul.

also paying condolence calls at the chinese embassy were m. sosseh, acting secretary-general of the gambian presidency, friendly personages from all circles, diplomatic envoys and representatives of international organizations in the gambia.

CHINA AND GERMANY

German Communist Workers' Union Mourns
Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1976)

the central leadership of the communist workers' union of germany has sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing condolences on the death of comrade chu teh. the message, dated july 8, reads:

our organization is much grieved at the death of comrade chu teh, a well-known leader of the chinese liberation war and socialist construction. we are convinced that you will consistently continue to adhere to mao tsetung's revolutionary line so as to make up your loss in the death of this experienced communist.

CHINA AND GHANA

Ghanaian Officials Mourn Death of Chinese
NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Accra, Jul. 12, 1976)

brigadier charles beausoleil, member of the supreme military council and air force commander of the armed forces of ghana, together with other government officials, called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

also paying condolence calls at the chinese embassy were friendly personages, diplomatic envoys here and chinese residents in ghana.

CHINA AND GREECE

Greek President Mourns Death of Chinese NPC
Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1976)

constantine tsatsos, president of the hellenic republic, sent a message to soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china on july 12, expressing his deepest sympathy for the death of chu teh, chairman of the npc standing committee. the message reads:

on behalf of the hellenic people and myself may i ask your excellency to accept the expression of my deepest sympathy for the loss of the noble servant of the people's republic of china marshal chu teh.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean President Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1976)

ahmed sekou toure, general secretary of the guinea democratic party and president of the republic of guinea, has sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military committee of the cpc central committee, expressing the most sorrowful condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

i have learned with profound grief the sad news of the death of comrade chu teh, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the political bureau of the cpc central committee, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the cpc central committee, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and one of your faithful comrades in-arms. in the name of the entire guinean people, their party and state and in my own name, i extend to you, and through you, to the cpc central committee, the political bureau of the cpc central committee, the standing committee of the political bureau of the cpc central committee, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council, the entire chinese people and the family of the deceased, my most sorrowful condolences.

comrade chu teh, who was a thoroughgoing revolutionary fighter, devoted his whole life to the incessant struggle. he made outstanding contributions to the success of the proletarian internationalist movement and the success of the revolution and socialism. comrade chu teh wholeheartedly participated in the development of the great chinese people's army which remains invincible in face of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. comrade chu teh also wholeheartedly took part in the founding and consolidation of the revolutionary power, the founding and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat to ensure the realization of the liberation cause of socialism in china. may the memory and imperishable work of the great revolutionary chu teh remain eternal and inspire the younger generations of the world.

Guinean President Sends Message of Condolence to Premier Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1976)

ahmed sekou toure, general secretary of the guinea democratic party and president of the republic of guinea, has sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing the most sorrowful condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message reads:

i have learned with profound grief the sad news of the death of comrade chu teh, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the political bureau of the cpc central committee, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the cpc central committee, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and one of the faithful comrades-in-arms of chairman mao tsetung. in the name of the entire guinean people, their party and state and in my own name, i extend to you, and through you, to chairman mao, the cpc central committee, the political bureau of the cpc central committee, the standing committee of the political bureau of the cpc central committee, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council, the entire chinese people and the bereaved family, my most sorrowful condolences. comrade chu teh, faithful comrade-in-arms of chairman mao and a thoroughgoing revolutionary fighter, devoted his whole life to the incessant struggle. he made outstanding contributions to the success of the proletarian internationalist movement and the success of the revolution and socialism. comrade chu teh wholeheartedly participated in the development of the great chinese people's army which remains invincible in face of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. comrade chu teh also wholeheartedly took part in the founding and consolidation of the revolutionary power, in the founding and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat to ensure the realization of the liberation cause of socialism in china. may the memory and imperishable work of the great revolutionary chu teh remain eternal and inspire the younger generations of the world.

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

President of Guinea-Bissau National People's Assembly Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Bissau, Jul. 12, 1976)

president joao bernardo vieira, first vice-president paulo correia and second vice-president carmen pereira of the national people's assembly of guinea-bissau, called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

also making condolence calls at the chinese embassy were guinea-bissau government ministers, other senior officials, friendly personages from all circles, as well as diplomatic envoys of a number of countries here.

CHINA AND ITALY

President of Italian Chamber of Deputies Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1976)

president of the italian chamber of deputies pietro ingrao sent a message on july 8 to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing deepest condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the npc standing committee.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Jamaican Foreign Minister Mourns Death of Chinese NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

jamaican foreign minister dudley thompson called at the chinese embassy in jamaica yesterday to extend condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

also calling at the chinese embassy were maurice tenn, parliamentary secretary in the ministry of finance, and other government officials.

jimmy lowe, president of the jamaican association for friendship with the people's republic of china, other jamaican friendly personages and representatives of overseas chinese residing in jamaica made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

other mourners were diplomatic envoys of various countries and the resident representative of the united nations development programme to jamaica.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chai Shu-fan, Wang Lei Meet Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1976)

chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, and wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, met and had friendly conversations here with the friendship delegation of aichi prefecture, japan, on separate occasions today and yesterday.

led by yoshiaki nakaya, governor of the prefecture, the delegation will shortly leave here for a visit to shanghai and other parts of china on its way home.

Kiichi Miyazawa Censured for Maligning Chinese People's Support to Japanese People's Struggle for Return of Northern Territories

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 14, 1976)

japanese foreign minister kiichi miyazawa said last friday that china's support to the japanese people's struggle for the return of the northern territories was an "interference" with a "problem between japan and the soviet union" and that the chinese statement on this issue would "not prove beneficial" and "will not help provide an amicable settlement of the dispute", according to japanese press reports.

miyazawa said this during interpellation at the foreign affairs committee of the house of councillors on july 9.

miyazawa's statement was strongly denounced by japanese personages of various circles as soon as it was issued.

tokumatsu sakamoto, representative of the tokyo association for promoting the return of the northern territories, said: "foreign minister miyazawa's remarks are completely anti-people, anti-china and pro-soviet union. the northern territories are japan's inherent territories which have been occupied illegally and unjustifiably by the soviet union for a long time. the demand for the return of these territories in the fight against soviet hegemonism is a reasonable, just struggle enjoying the support of the people the world over. the support of the chinese government and people for the demand of the japanese government and people for the return of japan's northern territories by the soviet union is entirely correct." he pointed out: "but the remarks of foreign minister miyazawa sound like the soviet allegation that 'japan has made unlawful demand to the soviet union under instigation from outside' which has been frequently used to slander and abuse the movement for the return of the northern territories. his remarks distort the movement for the return of the northern territories, suppress the japanese people's struggle and reject support from the people of china and various countries of the world. this shows that miyazawa not only has given up the return of the northern territories -- the sacred territories of japan -- and submitted to the soviet union but also tries to compel the japanese people to adopt the same attitude."

ryoichi tosaka, representative of the centre of soviet survey, said, "the northern territories are japan's inherited territory. the soviet union prolongs its illegal occupation of that part of our country and has set up huge military installations there, turning it into a gigantic base for posing military threat to japan. when one faces these facts squarely, one cannot help but see that they are out-and-out hegemonist manifestations."

"the demand for the return of the northern territories is a practical and vital issue of the japanese nation and people," tosaka stressed. "miyazawa's statement shows that he is afraid of brezhnev's threat and his submission to it in an attempt to cover up the brazen soviet hegemonist behaviours."

tosaka said, "we japanese people have to join hands not only with the chinese people but also with the people of the whole world in waging a joint struggle against soviet social-imperialism to the end. only by so doing can the northern territories be recovered.

renowned japanese critic yoko matsuoka said, "foreign minister miyazawa's recent statement on the northern territory issue constitutes completely a treacherous proposal. the northern territories are

japan's inherited territories. our diet has adopted a resolution long ago demanding the return to us of the northern territories in one package by the soviet government. this is a strong demand of our people. it is natural that the chinese people resolutely back this struggle of ours. this demand can only be met by obtaining extensive international support."

matsuoka said, foreign minister miyazawa's remarks constitute "an entirely anti-people stand and a submissive attitude before the soviet social-imperialists."

of late, matsuoka said, the soviet union not only conducted military exercises around japan in an encirclement of the japanese islands but also exacted money form japanese fishermen on waters near the northern territories. "this is perfectly preposterous excl." the japanese government should never be allowed to continue adopting the approach of conniving at the soviet union, "because to go on like this japan will be faced with an even more dangerous situation."

matsuoka said, "we must further expose the dangerous nature of soviet social-imperialism before the japanese people, and, by making full use of the negative examples of all kinds of reactionary forces, enable everybody to understand how to act in conformity with the japanese people's interest".

professor of waseda university yoshiie yoda said: "miyazawa's remarks constitute a betrayal of the japanese people's just demand for the return of the northern territories and of the right of the japanese nation. his words represent the crudest slander of the chinese people's support for japan's demand for the return of the nortnern territories and are an attempt to split the japanese people's struggle from the world wide anti-hegemonist struggle." yoda pointed out: "it is a manifestation of foreign minister miyazawa and others who have bowed to the recent soviet pressure on japan, particularly to soviet military pressure along the coastal waters of japan."

professor yoda went on: "the japanese people will persist in their demand for the return of the northern territories and in opposing hegemonism and the support of the chinese and other people in the world is quite essential."

keizo hosoi, member of the hokkaido association for promoting the return of the northern territories, said: "the chinese people are above-board and straightforward in supporting the japanese people's struggle for the return of the northern territories. the japanese people are glad of this support and inspired by it." he added: "foreign minister miyazawa's remarks about the northern territories are utterly absurd. we japanese

people have suffered from soviet hegemonism. fishermen and other people of hokkaido have suffered a great deal as a result of wanton bullying behaviours of the soviet fishing fleets. they are furious at such soviet hegemonic behaviours."

hosoi said: "we firmly oppose the foreign minister's statement on the northern territories."

terumi yamada, representative of "the kansai centre for the promotion of the return of the northern territories", said: "we must further appeal to world public opinion for support to the return of our northern territories." he added: "china supports japan in unfolding a movement for the return of the northern territories because the movement reflects the just demand of our nation."

shozo fukumoto, another representative of the centre, said: "we will never be bound by miyazawa's statement. we will continue from now on to strive for the return of the northern territories."

CHINA AND KENYA

Kenyan Officials Make Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Nairobi, Jul. 13, 1976)

j.w. ndisi, director for asian and australian affairs, and n.m. mahugu, protocol officer, of the ministry of foreign affairs of kenya, called at the chinese embassy here yesterday to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

condolence calls were also made by diplomatic envoys of various countries, representatives of u.n. specialized agencies and overseas chinese here.

Kenyan President Mourns Death of Chinese
NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1976)

j. kenyatta, president of the republic of kenya, has sent a message to soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing heartfelt condolences on the passing away of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message reads:

it is with deep sorrow that i have learnt of the sudden death of his excellency chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

the late chu teh was a dedicated soldier whose selfless services to his people earned him great respect, and as an outstanding elder statesman he played a leading role in the promotion of friendship between china and other nations, which will always be remembered.

on behalf of myself and the government and people of kenya, i convey to your excellency heartfelt condolences and sympathy on this sad occasion.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian Prime Minister Calls at Chinese Embassy
to Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee
Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

malaysian prime minister datuk hussein bin onn called at the chinese embassy in malaysia saturday to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, according to a report from kuala lumpur.

also making condolence calls at the chinese embassy were president of the malaysian senate ong yoke lin, officials of the malaysian foreign ministry, parliament members, friends from various circles and diplomatic envoys accredited to malaysia.

CHINA AND MALTA

Maltese President Visits Chinese Pavilion

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

anthony mamo, president of the republic of malta and lady mamo yesterday evening visited the chinese pavilion of the 20th malta international fair, according to a report from valletta.

the president and his wife were accompanied by liu pu, chinese ambassador to malta and liu yen-lin, director of the chinese pavilion.

since the opening of the fair on july 1, many maltese friends have visited the chinese pavilion. among them were anton buttigieg, deputy prime minister, minister of justice and parliamentary affairs, agatha barbara, minister of labour, employment and welfare, and paul xureb, minister of trade, industry and tourism.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets Under-secretary of Mexican Presidency

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1976)

chinese premier hua kuo-feng met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with juan jose bremer martino, under-secretary of the presidency of the united states of mexico.

present were wang hai-jung, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs; and chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and chen teh-ho, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei Meets Members of Mexican Chamber of Deputies

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1976)

vice-premier chen yung-kuei met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with members of the mexican chamber of deputies diodoro carrasco palacios and his wife and daughter, and jorge armando gaytan gudino and his wife.

mexican ambassador to china omar martinez legorreta was present on the occasion.

present were hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and lin ping, director of the department of american and oceanian affairs of the foreign ministry.

the mexican friends arrived in peking by air on july 8 on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs. they made a special trip to tachai on july 10 and returned to peking day before yesterday.

Members of Mexican Chamber of Deputies Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1976)

hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of members of the chamber of deputies of mexico diodoro carrasco palacios and his wife and daughter, and jorge armando gaytan gudino and his wife now on a friendly visit to china.

present at the banquet were lin ping, director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry, yen shih-ting, deputy director of the agricultural department of the ministry of agriculture and forestry, and mexican ambassador to china omar martinez legorreta.

during their stay in peking, the mexican guests visited tsinghua university, the peking art glassware factory and toured places of historical interest. they will leave peking shortly for a visit to other parts of china.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Mongolian Officials Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Ulan Bator, Jul. 12, 1976)

vice-president of the presidium of the great people's hural of mongolia tsaganlamyn dugersuren and chairman of the parliamentary group dondogiin tsebegmid as well as leading members of other departments concerned called at the chinese embassy here on july 9 to condole on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

diplomatic envoys in mongolia also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambican President Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

samora moises machel, president of the mozambique liberation front and president of the people's republic of mozambique, sent messages respectively on july 10 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending the most profound condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the text of the messages reads:

we learned with extreme grief of the passing away of comrade chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, a veteran revolutionary fighter, an eminent political and military leader, a model communist and internationalist fighter, one of the leaders responsible for the glorious, historic and revolutionary victory of the long march and a great friend of the mozambican people. the example of the life of comrade chu teh serves as a model and a source of inspiration to the new generations of revolutionary fighters and communists of china and the world. his death will inspire us to continue to fight. in the name of the frelimo, the people and the government of the people's republic of mozambique, we extend our most profound condolences to the communist party of china, the people and the government of the people's republic of china and to the family of our illustrious comrade chu teh. together with you we will share the sadness.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chairman of Nepalese National Panchayat Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1976)

ram hari sharma, chairman of the national panchayat of nepal, has sent a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending heartfelt condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the npc standing committee. the message reads:

i am deeply grieved to learn of the sad demise of his excellency mr. chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the late mr. chu teh was a sincere wellwisher of nepal and in his death we all feel that nepal has lost a true friend.

please accept my heartfelt condolence on this great loss and convey the same to the bereaved family.

Nepalese Prime Minister Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1976)

nepalese prime minister tulsi giri has sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing heartfelt condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message reads:

i am deeply grieved to learn of the passing away of his excellency mr. chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. we all nepalese always held the late mr. chu teh in high esteem for his friendly sentiments towards nepal and in his death not only china lost a senior statesman but nepal also lost a sincere friend. please accept my heartfelt condolences on this irreparable loss and convey the same to the bereaved family.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Dutch Officials Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

van lynden, grand master of ceremony of the queen of the netherlands, a.a.m. van agt, vice prime minister, and other netherland officials yesterday called at the chinese embassy in the netherlands to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, according to a report from the hague.

diplomatic envoys to the netherlands and overseas chinese also paid condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Technical Cooperation Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1976)

an 8-member technical cooperation delegation from the federal republic of nigeria led by colonel m. magoro, federal commissioner for transport, arrived in peking by air this evening for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of railways.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by vice-minister of railways kuo lu and leading members of departments concerned.

present were nigerian ambassador to china j. tanko yusuf, and diplomatic officials of the nigerian embassy here.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Speaker of Pakistan National Assembly Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1976)

sahibzada farooq ali, speaker of the national assembly of pakistan, on july 10 sent a message to soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing profound condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message reads:

on behalf of the members of the national assembly of pakistan and myself, i wish to convey to your excellency our profound condolences on the passing away of his excellency marshal chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

marshal chu teh was a great revolutionary fighter who dedicated himself to the revolutionary struggle of the chinese people. we are deeply sad at the demise of this outstanding leader and statesman of china.

i would be grateful if your excellency could kindly convey our sincere condolences to the family of the late marshal chu teh.

Pakistan Senate Chairman Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1976)

habibullah khan, chairman of the pakistan senate, sent a message on july 10 to wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, extending heartfelt condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on behalf of the members of the pakistan senate and myself, i wish to convey to your excellency our heartfelt condolences on the passing away of his excellency marshal chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

we greatly admire the outstanding role played by marshal chu teh in the history of your great country and are deeply grieved at the loss of this great leader and statesman of china.

i would be grateful if your excellency could kindly convey our sincere condolences to the family of the late marshal chu teh.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Chairman of Palestine Liberation Organization
Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee
Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1976)

yasser arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization and general commander of the palestinian revolution forces, sent a message on july 10 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

i would like to extend to you the salute of revolution and struggle.

with great sorrow, i have learned of the passing away of comrade chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. on behalf of the arab palestinian people and the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization and in my own name, i would like to express condolences to you, to the members of the chinese government, to the communist party of china and to the great chinese people. the palestinian people and their armed revolution share the grief with you.

CHINA AND PERU

A Chinese People's Liberation Army Medical Team Leaves Peking for Peru

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

a medical team of the chinese people's liberation army led by chang hsiang, deputy director of the department of health under the p.l.a. general logistics department, left here today for peru on a visit.

seeing the team off at the airport were leading members of departments concerned tu tung-chin and kan mai as well as juan atayza rospigliosi, minister-counsellor of the peruvian embassy here.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Cultural Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1976)

a 76-member philippine cultural delegation arrived in peking by air this evening for a performance tour of china at chinese invitation.

chairman of the delegation is isabel santos.
co-chairman of the delegation is laura gorospe.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by liu ching-tang, vice-minister of culture, lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, yen hung-liang, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry, and representatives of peking's literary workers and artists.

present at the airport were anastacio bartolome, charge d'affaires ad interim of the philippine embassy here, and diplomatic officials of the embassy.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan President's Message of Condolence on Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1976)

major-general habyarimana juvenal, president of the republic of rwanda and president and founder of the national revolutionary movement for development, sent a message on july 12 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing the most profound condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

i learned with profound sorrow of the death on july 6 of comrade chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and member of its political bureau. on this sorrowful occasion, i, on behalf of all the men and women fighters of the national revolutionary movement for development and in my own name, extend to you my sincerest condolences. with the passing away of comrade chu teh, the people's republic of china and all her friends lost an eminent defender of peace and freedom. i beg your excellency to convey to the bereaved family my most profound feelings.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet Officials Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Moscow, Jul. 12, 1976)

m.a. yasnov, vice-president of the presidium of the u.s.s.r. supreme soviet; i.v. arkhipov, vice-chairman of the council of ministers; and v.p. ruben, chairman of the soviet of nationalities of the supreme soviet; as well as other soviet officials called at the chinese embassy here on july 9 to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to the soviet union also called at the chinese embassy to mourn the death of npc standing committee chairman chu teh.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Spanish Officials Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Madrid, Jul. 12, 1976)

emilio pan de soraluce y olmos, chief of the protocol department of the foreign ministry and representative of the spanish foreign minister, called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

spanish friends of various circles, foreign diplomatic envoys and overseas chinese here also offered condolences at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Prime Minister and Other Personages Call at Chinese Embassy to Condole on Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Colombo, Jul. 13, 1976)

sri lanka prime minister mrs. bandaranaike called at the chinese embassy here yesterday to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

also paying condolence calls at the embassy were high-ranking officials and officers, leading members of mass organizations, representatives of chinese residents and diplomatic envoys accredited here.

sanmugathasan, general secretary of the ceylon communist party, nadunge, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the communist party of sri lanka (marxist-leninist), also offered condolences at the chinese embassy. the central committee of the ceylon communist party and the central committee of the communist party of sri lanka (marxist-leninist) sent wreaths there.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese President Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

gaafar mohamed nimeri, president of the democratic republic of the sudan and president of the sudanese socialist union, sent a message to chairman mao tsetung on july 10, expressing the most heartfelt condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

with deep grief and sorrow we have learnt of the sad news of the demise of his excellency chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, who dedicated his life to the well-being of his people and his country. in the name of the sudanese people and government and on behalf of myself i wish to convey to your excellency and to the friendly people of china the most heartfelt condolences.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Officials, People Make Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Jul. 12, 1976)

swedish minister of labour ingemund bengtsson and commander of the navy vice-admiral bengt lundvall called at the chinese embassy here today on behalf of the swedish government and armed forces to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

making condolence calls at the chinese embassy were also minister of communications bengt norling and other officials.

calling at the chinese embassy to offer condolences were also christer lundgren, international secretary of the communist party of sweden; hans jonsson, chairman of the clarte-federation; ronny schueler, chairman of the red youth; and christer leopold, chairman, and torbjoern wikland, vice-chairman of the swedish-chinese friendship association.

also making condolence calls were friendly personages from various circles, diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited to sweden, representatives of some liberation organizations in sweden and overseas chinese.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian President Receives Chinese Vice Premier

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jul. 13, 1976)

president of tanzania julius k. nyerere received sun chien, head of the chinese government delegation and vice-premier of the state council, at the state house here this evening and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

present on the occasion were ho ying, member of the chinese government delegation and vice-minister of foreign affairs, and chinese ambassador to tanzania liu chun.

CHINA AND TANZANIA AND ZAMBIA

Feature: Song in Praise of Courage of People in Poor Countries

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jul. 12, 1976)

the tanzania-zambia railway linking east africa with central southern africa, running over the east african plateau and crossing the great rift valley, has been completed. these are the bare facts of a mighty accomplishment by the peoples of poor countries, carried out despite the evil predictions of arrogant imperialists.

"we will build the railway excl."

true the colonialists did build a few railways in these two countries so that they could suck their blood and rob them of their natural resources and wealth. those railways were irrationally located and very limited in mileage. they completely failed to meet the needs of the two countries after the people threw off the heavy yoke of imperialist exploitation. for a long time, land-locked zambia, whose railways were connected with the southern african network, had to trans-ship its copper and other exports and also imports through racist rhodesia. the smith racist regime put every possible obstruction in the way of this and often threatened to close the border and this trade outlet.

the tanzanian and zambian peoples, determined to develop their own national economy, long dreamed of a railway extending from zambia to dar es salaam of tanzania, which would get rid of imperialist control and break the racist blockade.

the imperialists refused to help the two countries build such a railway. but, the strong-willed peoples of the two countries determinedly decided to carry out the project without that "aid".

in 1965 president julius nyerere of tanzania visited china and was followed in 1967 by president kenneth david kaunda. they both had talks with chairman mao tsetung. they eventually decided to build the railway by joint effort.

in september 1967 the formal agreement was signed by the three governments of tanzania, zambia and china.

the imperialists were very angry about this agreement, and said the whole railway project was a "fanciful illusion". they said, "the railway is easier to dream about than build." it would only be a laughing stock and a complete failure, they asserted.

but the peoples of tanzania and zambia persisted, declaring, "we will build the railway excl."

blaze trails to lay road-beds

in october 1970, thousands upon thousands of workers proudly trekked to the 502-km section of the projected railway-route, stretching from dar es salaam to mlinba. the site of the railway-line was mainly wilderness, with few traces of human beings. it was covered with thick grass, taller than a man, and dense brambles entwined with vines. there was also a hundred miles of primitive dark jungle.

the industrious and courageous tanzanian and zambian workers went into action, their axes and choppers hacking down the grass and trees, which they then used to build huts. they cooked over rudely constructed stone fireplaces. braving heat, they blazed trails, held firmly to their resolve and construction started.

in the dry season, the sun scorched down on workers quarrying in a temperature of over 40 degrees centigrade. the sun burnt their heads while the rocks scorched their feet. when the ground heat became intolerable, they filled their boots with water and persisted despite swollen feet. they craved for drink, but in one 100-km section of the track, the streams had dried up and there was no underground water. the workers fetched water from streams dozens of miles away, and for several days were reduced to a ration of one cup of drinking water per day. there was no water at all for washing and bathing. many of the workers were troubled by body rashes and had big boils on their heads. their sweat-soaked clothes were bleached white by salt, but no complaints were uttered.

in the rainy season, torrential rains poured down suddenly, washing paths away, destroying makeshift bridges, and bringing down telegraph poles. rains of this kind often gravely obstructed their work and made life very difficult for them in every way. at one stage over a thousand workers were marooned on a work site, where supplies of foodstuff, motor fuel and building materials were running short. but refusing to bow down to hardships and difficulties, they continued to work throughout the rainy season. they built small bridge culverts when the weather did not permit them to work on the track-bed; they collected stones and dug sand when pouring reinforced concrete was impossible; they built new roads when old ones were destroyed by rain water. they ate rice with salted water and chilli when the vegetables were all used up and their garden damaged by rain water.

it was in this way that the 502 kilometres of tracks between dar es salaam and mlinba were laid by the army of road-builders in the course of one year, a hard kick in the pants for the imperialist slanderers.

the 155-kilometre section from mlinba to makumbako is located in the great rift valley area, where there is a confusion of hills and tangled waterways, with impassable swamps dotted here and there. the imperialists hoped that such uneven terrain would prevent the advance of the road-builders.

the road-building heroes made a fierce assault on the odious mlinba-makumbako section, meeting every challenge on the way head-on.

the workers, finding it impossible to clear the water-logged swamps by machines, jumped in and tried to clear them with spades, only to find that as soon as the mud was dug out, it slipped back again. they tried to prevent this by driving in wooden pegs and steel framework, but the slippery mud immediately shifted and bent them. the workers' fortitude was unshaken and with infinite wisdom, they thought out ways to prevent the mud sliding. they filled the swamps with sand, branches of trees, rocks and stones, and finally brought over a hundred such swamps under control.

the tunnelling was even more difficult. eighteen tunnels were constructed in the mlinba-makumbako section of the railway track mainly through soft loose stone. some of the tunnels had to pass through a stratum of alluvial soil saturated with underground water. the pneumatic drill operators had to work for days in muddy water. as soon as tunnel-blasting was over, the workers rushed in to work, heedless of the choking smoke. at times they fainted from the suffocating smoke. but as soon as they came to, they went back to their work.

at midnight on march 24, 1972, mountain torrents rushed down a gully outside the mlinba tunnel no. 1. all the workers who had just gone off-duty quickly went back again to rescue equipment and materials. veteran tanzanian worker anochiche waded through one-metre-deep water to get grain from the kitchen-store. the storm continued to rage and the flood waters rose waist deep. anochiche was in danger of being swept away. another tanzanian worker andongweshi, anxious for anochiche's safety, went to his rescue. at that moment, a wave over three metres high poured down on them. anochiche and the 20-year-old andongweshi laid down their precious lives for the uhuru (freedom) railway.

when asked whence came the courage of these dauntless road-builders who fought heaven, earth and imperialism, tanzanian and zambian workers make the same gallant reply: "no difficulty on earth is insurmountable. we are filled with strength to build our countries." they also declare, "the only way for the poor countries to stand up is to work hard by their own efforts and their own hands. no use praying to god, or asking imperialists for charity."

twice seriously injured, young chinese worker ho wu-tun said, "i am not afraid of losing bone and flesh, i am willing to give my youth for africa. we are willing to suffer more hardships for the well-being of the african people."

these stirring actions and words show the high patriotic and international awakening of the worker heroes. whenever they are praised or thanked, they make the same reply: "this is what we should do." these plain words embody the profound feelings of the tanzanian and zambian people, who realize how and what they should do in the defence of their national independence, against imperialist and hegemonic control and in the common interest of the third world peoples. they are an awakened people, and awakening generates courage, wisdom and strength.

the road-builders had the great support of the tanzanian and zambian peoples during the railway construction. once the second engineering team was in need of sand, which had to be transported from kangolo, 100 kilometres away, and it was impossible to keep pace with the demand. when the nearby villagers heard this, they one by one searched for new sources of sand. some walked several miles to show the road-builders a sample. others came from more distant places on bicycles to bring sample bags of sand. groups of school children visited the construction site on sundays to report their "new discovery". once some road-builders got lost in the mountains when they were searching for sand. they were led on to the correct road by two boy cow-herds. later assisted by zambian peasants, they found an ideal source of sand.

then a bulldozer was sent there to open the ground. a zambian peasant, armed with a spear, volunteered to guard it at night.

friendship fostered in joint struggle

during years of hard struggle, the railway builders of the three countries have cared for each other, learned from each other, worked together and fought shoulder to shoulder. together they have moved mountains and excavated tunnels, and have jointly manned the same machine to transport soil for the construction of the railway. together they have sweated under the burning sun and together, mud encasing their bodies, they have passed through storm and stress. they have drunk water from the same pot when thirsty and shared the rationed food from the same bag when hungry.

the chinese workers will never forget the profound friendship extended to them by the tanzanian and zambian peoples. this friendship has been cemented by men like tanzanian friend john danda of the 4th engineering team at tumuwe station, who carefully cleared dangerous stones around the entrance to the shaft whenever he descended, lest falling stones endanger chinese friends working below. cautiously observing the condition of the shaft, he looked after chinese friends as they travelled up and down. the chinese workers were equally mindful of the welfare of their african colleagues. john danda was heard to say, "the chinese friends are helping us to build a freedom railway, it is our duty to ensure their safety." the chinese workers express similar sentiments, "the tanzanian and zambian friends are our intimate brothers, we must protect them."

once, a chinese electric welder had his eyes injured by an electric soldering arc. his eyes could not stand strong light and the pain was acute. he was worried fearing that he might not be able to work at the construction site. zambian worker saidi gave him a bottle of fresh milk to bathe his eyes. the electric welder expressed astonishment at having fresh milk given to him in this vast wasteland. saidi smilingly explained that it was not cattle milk but a human mother's milk. when saidi's wife had heard that milk was good for bathing eyes injured by an electric soldering arc, she expressed her own milk and sent it to the chinese friend. the chinese worker was deeply moved. he wanted to say many words of thanks, but all he could blurt out was, "rafik, rafik" ("friends, friends" in swahili).

on november 24, 1971, chinese worker yang yung-fu, who was in charge of the work of clearing away the stone ballast in the top sector of tunnel no. 2, fell into a funnel dug out to discharge waste rubble into wagons on a lower level. tanzanian worker aloisi mhinga, who was having his lunch outside the tunnel, dashed at

once to the tunnel and saw yang's head wedged between two descending stone blocks and one of his legs poking out of the top of a mass of rubble inside the funnel -- the other leg was apparently trapped in the rubble. the stone blocks might crash down at any moment and yang's head be crushed. mhinga bravely jumped into a wagon stationed at the narrow end of the funnel and tried to stop the two stones from falling with his two arms. many chinese, tanzanian and zambian workers rushed to the scene to help rescue yang. they tried to clear his body by removing rubble from the mouth of the funnel. some fragmented stones slipped and dropped on mhinga, causing him intense pain in head and body. the workers finally succeeded in removing one of the stone blocks, but this caused the other one to press still more heavily on mhinga. mhinga clenched his teeth, and with all his strength, continued to prop up the stone. injured and bleeding, his arms began to tremble, and beads of perspiration coursed down his face. his mind was dominated by one idea -- i must hold out to my last ounce of strength and save the chinese friend excl.

at long last yang was freed, and only then did mhinga release his hold on the stone block, which thudded to the ground. three strong lads were unable to clear it away.

it was the strength of militant friendship which enabled mhinga to single-handedly prop up with body and arms the two stone blocks that three lads could not carry. it was this kind of friendship that inspired the tanzanian, zambian and chinese workers to overcome the countless difficulties and complete in minimum time the railway badly needed by the tanzanian and zambian people.

such genuine friendship is possible only among the peoples of poor countries with past sufferings in common, and with fighting goals and destinies in common.

at the turn of the twentieth century, when railways were first built in tanzania and other african countries, the colonialists tricked thousands of chinese workers into migrating there as road-builders. the chinese and local workers worked together at the point of the bayonet and the lash of the whip of the colonialists. again and again they united and rose in resistance to colonialist oppression and slavery.

today the independence and freedom of tanzania, zambia and china is again constantly threatened by imperialist and superpower aggression and expansion. tanzanian and zambian friends crystallize the situation: there can be no genuine and complete independence for their two peoples without the liberation of the whole of africa. the chinese people, on their part, know full well that they cannot achieve final liberation without the liberation of the peoples of the whole world.

their common destiny, their common struggle for the achievement of their common goal, have helped to forge a profound friendship among the heroic road-builders and the peoples of the three countries. this friendship will, like the zambesi and the yangtze rivers, continue to flow and like the kilimangaro and mount qomolangma, will continue to tower majestically to the glory of future generations.

once there were no roads in the world. they have all been blazed and constructed by the working people. the road-building heroes of the three countries have, with the noble aspirations of poor countries and the courage to battle with nature and imperialism, finally blazed a 2,000-kilometre railroad across an hitherto untamed wilderness.

the wheels of the loaded wagons which now travel this road beat out a song in praise of the will and courage of the people of poor countries.

8th Round of Tanzam Railway Talks Held Between Zambia, Tanzania, China

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jul. 13, 1976)

the 8th round of talks on the tanzania-zambia railway took place here between the governments of zambia, tanzania and china from july 5 to 8.

attending the talks were the zambian government delegation led by j.c. mapoma, minister of power, transport and communications; the tanzanian government delegation led by a.c. tandau, minister of communications and transport; the chinese government delegation led by fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and with vice-minister of railways su chieh as deputy leader; as well as leader of the chinese railway working team pu ke and officials of the tanzania-zambia railway authority.

speaking at the opening session, the leaders of the delegations stressed the great significance of the successful completion of the railway.

during the talks, the three delegations discussed the completion and the handing-over of the railway and matters relating to railway technical cooperation after the handing-over.

the minutes of the 8th round of talks on the tanzania-zambia railway, a protocol on railway technical cooperation

between the three governments, and three other protocols were signed by the leaders of the three government delegations on july 8.

zambian prime minister elijah mudenda and foreign minister mwale attended the signing ceremony.

speaking at the ceremony, a.c. tandau, leader of the tanzanian government delegation, said, "the tanzania-zambia railway project is a unique and complex project. it has no comparison in the present-day world of international cooperation. it stands as a symbol of solidarity between the people of the third world." he said that in the course of construction of the railway, the people of china, zambia and tanzania surmounted all kinds of imperialist machinations and ensured its successful completion. "this railway will not only be invaluable to zambia and tanzania alone. it will also be of great significance to free africa as a whole. it is truly a great uhuru (freedom) railway," he said.

j.c. mapoma, leader of the zambian government delegation, said, "the 8th round of talks which has just ended successfully marks the climax of the monumental achievement made by the governments of the three countries in the construction of the tanzania-zambia railway." he paid tribute to the tanzanian, zambian and chinese workers and technical personnel who had laid down their lives during the construction of the railway. he said, "it is our determination to ensure that the railway shall be a success so as to serve as a lasting and fitting memorial to perpetuate their revered memory."

fang yi, leader of the chinese government delegation, said, "the tanzania-zambia railway now unwinds on the beautiful and rich lands of tanzania and zambia. like a beautiful ribbon of friendship, it links your two friendly countries closely together. this vivid fact has mercilessly refuted the enemy's filthy lies." "i am deeply convinced that the industrious and intelligent peoples of tanzania and zambia not only can build the tanzania-zambia railway successfully, but will also be able to run and utilize it well, and make it play a positive role in developing their national economies, defending their national independence and supporting the african people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism."

before the signing ceremony, zambian prime minister mudenda received the three government delegations and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Chinese NPC Vice Chairman Li Su-wen Meets Thai Parliamentary Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with all members of the parliamentary delegation of thailand led by khunying poonsapaya navawongs with khunying buakhieo rangkasiri as deputy leader.

thai ambassador to china m.r. kasem s. kasemsri was present.

also present were hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Thai Mayors Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1976)

chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung met and had a friendly conversation with a thai mayors visiting delegation here today.

leader of the delegation is yuth angkinantana, mayor of phetchaburi. deputy leaders of the delegation are narong wiratyosin, mayor of rajburi, and kovit suphamongkol, mayor of chiengrai municipality.

present was kuo tung-chun, deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

Peking Banquet in Honor of Thai Mayors Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1976)

wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a thai mayors visiting delegation.

leader of the delegation is yuth angkinantana, mayor of phetchaburi. deputy leaders are narong wiratyosin, mayor of rajburi, and kovit suphamongkol, mayor of chiengrai municipality.

thai ambassador to china m. r. kasem s. kasemsri was among the guests at the banquet.

present were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; shen ping, director of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry; and wang hsiao-yi, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

the thai mayors visiting delegation arrived in peking yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Trinidad and Tobago Government Officials Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

cuthbert joseph, minister of external affairs of trinidad and tobago, called at the chinese embassy in trinidad and tobago yesterday to mourn the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, according to a report from port of spain.

permanent secretary of the foreign ministry eustace seignoret and other government officials as well as a number of friendly personages have also expressed condolences at the chinese embassy.

diplomatic envoys accredited to trinidad and tobago and overseas chinese there also went to the chinese embassy to convey condolences.

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves for Latin American Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

a 14-member chinese table tennis team led by kuo lien-kang with chang li-hua as deputy leader left here for a visit to trinidad and tobago, jamaica and other latin american countries.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish Prime Minister Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1976)

turkish prime minister suleyman demirel has sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message reads:

i am most distressed to hear the death of the distinguished son of your country his excellency chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

on behalf of the turkish government and on my own behalf, i wish to express to your excellency and the government of the people's republic of china our condolences and deepest sympathy.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Ugandan Official Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Kampala, Jul. 12, 1976)

acting foreign minister matiya lubega of uganda called at the chinese embassy here today on behalf of the government to mourn the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

diplomatic envoys here, friendly personages and chinese residents in uganda also went to the chinese embassy to extend condolences.

Ugandan President Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1976)

field marshal dr. idi amin dada, life president of the republic of uganda, sent a message on july 12 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing sincere condolences on the passing of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

i have learnt with profound shock and deep sorrow of the death of his excellency mr. chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

on behalf of the government, the people of uganda, and on my own behalf, i wish to extend to your excellency, and through you to the people of china, particularly the bereaved family and members of the national people's congress, our deep sympathies and sincere condolences at this time of great sorrow. uganda joins yourwgl to mourn the death of this gallant son who has untiringly worked for the development of his country in particular, and that of mankind in general.

CHINA AND UN

Representatives of Various Countries to UN, US Friends Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jul. 12, 1976)

permanent representatives of various countries to the united nations, the u.n. secretary-general, u.s. friends of various circles and representatives of overseas chinese and taiwan compatriots residing in the united states called at the permanent mission of china to the united nations on july 11 and 12, to mourn the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

permanent representatives, observers and other diplomatic officials of nearly 90 countries to the united nations including the people's republic of albania, the democratic people's republic of korea, the socialist republic of

vietnam, the socialist republic of romania and the islamic republic of pakistan, went to the chinese mission to pay condolence calls.

u.n. secretary-general kurt waldheim, under-secretary-general roberto e. guyer and other high-ranking officials of the u.n. secretariat also went to the chinese mission to express condolences.

at the current council meeting, president of the u.n. security council in the current month and permanent representative of italy to the united nations piero vinci; kenyan minister for foreign affairs munyua waiyaki; mauritian minister of external affairs harold edward walter and representatives of many countries expressed condolences on the death of the chinese npc standing committee chairman chu teh.

condolence calls at the chinese mission were also made by jose ramos horta, minister of external relations and information of the democratic republic of east timor and representatives of the palestine liberation organization and the south west african national union.

cables or letters of condolence and wreaths were sent to the chinese mission by many organizations including the u.s. october league (marxist-leninist), the united states-china people's friendship association, and the national committee on u.s.-china relations as well as other friends. w.h. hinton, chairman of the national u.s.-china people's friendship association made a call of condolence at the chinese mission. helen foster snow who had visited the liberated area of china during the chinese revolutionary war, wrote a letter of sympathy to comrade kang ke-ching.

calling at the chinese mission to pay condolences were also well-known professors, americans of chinese descent, including li cheng-tao, wu chien-shiung, wang hao, and well-known personages including miao yun-tai, li yu-lin (son of mr. li tsung-jen), li hsiao-mei (daughter of mr. li chi-shen), yeh nan, li ku-hung, mei tzu-chiang, huang yu-yen, han yung-hua (mei yi-chi's wife), and many taiwan compatriots residing in the u.s., representatives of overseas chinese.

the flag was flown at half-mast in mourning at the headquarters of the united nations on july 8 and 11.

UN Secretary-General Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1976)

kurt waldheim, secretary-general of the united nations, sent a message on july 7 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message reads:

i have learned with profound sorrow of the death of his excellency mr. chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. he will long be remembered for his outstanding leadership and his distinguished and dedicated service to his people over so many decades. his passing will be widely mourned not only in his own country but in the world at large. may i express to your excellency, and through you to the government and people of china, my sincere condolences on this sad occasion.

ECOSOC Adopts "Declaration of Abidjan"

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jul. 13, 1976)

the united nations economic and social council (ecosoc) at the first part of its 61st session held in abidjan, capital of ivory coast, from june 30 to july 9, adopted a "declaration of abidjan", according to a report from abidjan.

the declaration calls for the speedy elimination of all forms of colonialism, neo-colonialism, foreign aggression, occupation and domination, racial discrimination and apartheid. it declares its adherence to the principles of national independence, sovereignty and self-reliance and demands the establishment of an equitable and reasonable international economic system between the developed and developing countries. it also urges all countries and international organizations to pursue the implementation of agreements reached within the u.n., including those reached at the fourth session of the u.n. conference on trade and development (unctad) in nairobi. the declaration affirms the need to increase substantially the level of food production in developing countries, particularly those in africa.

81 representatives spoke at the general debate in abidjan meeting. felix houphouet-boigny, president of ivory coast said that "there is a great danger that

africa may become a tilting ground" of the great powers. he also expressed the demand of the third world countries for a system to stabilize export earnings.

chinese representative an chih-yuan said that it was of great significance that the current meeting of the economic and social council was held in a third world country and moreover in africa. the countries and peoples of the third world have scored one great victory after another in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. the superpowers are stepping up their rivalry for spheres of influence and world hegemony. the third world countries must strengthen their unity and sharpen their vigilance, lest they admit the tiger through the back door while repelling the wolf through the front gate.

an chih-yuan said that it was imperative to change the inequitable, irrational international economic system based on exploitation and plunder, and to establish a new international economic order that would be fair and rational. the third world countries have put forward a series of just and reasonable proposals for the reformation of international trade relations, the establishment of an integrated programme for commodities, the reduction of the external debt burdens and the reformation of the international monetary system. he pointed out that the superpowers continued to obstruct and boycott the just demands of the developing countries. it is the duty of the council to promote the implementation of the declaration on the establishment of a new international economic order and the accompanying programme of action.

many representatives of the third world countries stressed that only through the elimination of exploitation, colonialism, neo-colonialism, foreign occupation, aggression, racial discrimination and control of natural resources, could the development of the developing countries be realized. they denounced the criminal acts of the racist regime of south africa, strongly condemned israel's latest act of violence against uganda and expressed support for the liberation struggle of the people in southern africa. they also called for the establishment of a new international economic order. resolutions adopted by the sixth and seventh special sessions of the u.n. general assembly and by the fourth session of the u.n. conference on trade and development should be translated into action, they urged.

many representatives of third world countries recognized the imperative need to strengthen and reinforce their unity and solidarity. they praised solidarity between the arab and african countries. they pointed out that the third world countries reaffirmed their united

resolve to fight for sovereignty over their natural resources, for a fairer market of primary products.

representatives of norway, canada, finland, australia and other countries of the second world expressed their support for the establishment of a new international economic order.

the representative of the european economic community said that the european community must have closer ties with the third world.

the representatives of the two superpowers continued to play their deceptive tricks. one of them attempted to insert the sinister stuff of disarmament into the draft declaration, while the other renewed the proposal for an "international bank of resources". both tricks were met with cold shoulder at the meeting.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Congressional and Government Representatives Make Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Caracas, Jul. 12, 1976)

omar perez yepez, director of the protocol of the venezuelan national congress, and manuel villanueva, director of the protocol of the foreign ministry, called at the chinese embassy here on july 9 to extend condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

a leading member of the venezuelan association for friendship with the people's republic of china, diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited here and representatives of overseas chinese have also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Lusaka

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jul. 13, 1976)

the chinese government delegation led by vice-premier sun chien arrived here this morning by special plane to attend the hand-over ceremony of the tanzania-zambia railway and for a friendly visit to zambia at the invitation of the zambian government.

among the more than 1,000 people welcoming the delegation at the airport were zambian prime minister h.k. mudenda; r.c. kamanga, chairman of the political, constitutional, legal and foreign affairs committee of the central committee of the united national independence party (unip); bob litana, chairman of the committee of election, publicity and strategy; h. mulemba, chairman of the committee of economy and finance; h.y. mwale, minister of foreign affairs; r. nabulyato, speaker of the national assembly; d. lisulo, member of the unip central committee for lusaka province; kunda, cabinet minister for lusaka province; katongo, mayor of lusaka; other high-ranking government officials and people of all walks of life.

the capital of zambia was in a festive mood today. the main thoroughfares and lusaka international airport were decorated with colourful flags. the special plane landed at nine a.m. when vice-premier sun chien and his party alighted from the plane, prime minister mudenda and other leading members of the zambian government went forward to greet them and warmly shook hands with them. a grand welcoming ceremony then took place at the airport. a salute was fired and the national anthems of china and zambia were played. vice-premier sun chien reviewed a guard of honour and received flowers presented by a zambian girl. accompanied by prime minister mudenda and others, the chinese vice-premier and his party walked round to meet the welcoming crowds and watched national dances performed by zambian artists. then the chinese guests drove to the state house in the company of zambian prime minister.

also present at the airport were zambian ambassador to china masiye; tanzanian ambassador to china lusinde and diplomatic envoys of a number of countries accredited in zambia.

present also were members of the chinese government delegation who arrived here earlier: fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; su chieh, vice-minister of railways; li chiang-fen chinese ambassador to zambia; and liu chun, chinese ambassador to tanzania.

Zambian President Gives Reception for Four Government Delegations

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jul. 13, 1976)

zambian president k.d. kaunda gave a reception at the state house here this evening in honour of the government delegations of tanzania, botswana, zaire and china which have come to attend the hand-over ceremony of the tanzania-zambia railway.

tanzanian president julius nyerere, botswana president seretse khama, zairian president mobutu sese seko and chinese vice-premier sun chien and all the members of the four government delegations attended the reception.

zambian prime minister h.k. mudenda, members of the central committee of the united national independence party, cabinet ministers and high-ranking officials were present.

diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited here and representatives of several international organizations to zambia were also present.

the reception was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship and unity.

earlier, president kaunda received the head of the chinese government delegation vice-premier sun chien and had a cordial and friendly talk with him. present on the occasion were also members of the delegation: fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, su chieh, vice-minister of railways, and li chiang-fen, chinese ambassador to zambia.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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OCEANOGRAPHIC SURVEY

Fighting on the Pacific

- random notes on China's first oceanographic survey

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 6, 1976)

This spring, when the struggle for beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts was launched with vigor and vitality, two Chinese 10,000-ton class oceanographic survey ships, "Hsiangyanghung No. 5" and "Hsiangyanghung No. 11," headed for the vast expanse of the Pacific. Eyeing the red sun rising from the eastern horizon in the distance, the workers, cadres and scientists and technicians taking part in China's first oceanographic survey had our great leader Chairman Mao at heart and made this gallant pledge: "We can clasp the moon in the ninth heaven and seize turtles deep down in the five seas" We must use victories in oceanographic survey to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing, beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and win glory for our great leader Chairman Mao and for the great socialist motherland!

With the blaring of klaxon horns still reverbrating in the air, the two silver white ocean-going ships sped forward through the waves to the accompaniment of the martial song:

With Chairman Mao waving his hand to indicate the course,
We cut through the waves to the distant ocean.
What matters if the voyage has to cover thousands of nautical miles,
For in our hearts there is a red sun that will never set!

Open a Battlefront on the Ocean, and Criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing in High Spirits

On the evening of April 7, as the two oceanographic survey ships were cruising in the vast ocean, the two brilliant and wise resolutions of Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee were transmitted through the radio. The people gathered around the receiving set listening and taking notes, and

they felt that each of the spoken words had come directly from their hearts. The moment the broadcast ended, the whole ship was instantly in an uproar. The workers, cadres and scientists and technicians held discussion meetings and denunciation meetings late into the night to go over word by word the two resolutions of the CCP Central Committee. They angrily criticized Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, denounced the crimes of a handful of class enemies in stirring up the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square, and sent a telegram to Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee expressing firm support for the brilliant and wise resolutions of the CCP Central Committee and for the revolutionary actions of the Peking worker-militiamen, people's police and garrison fighters, and pledging that they would carry the struggle for criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing and striking back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts through to the end.

In the afternoon the following day, the workers, cadres and scientists and technicians opened up a battlefront on the Pacific and whipped up a new roaring struggle for criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing and striking back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. Kao Wen-fu, secretary of the Party committee, made the first speech at the criticism meeting on board. The slogans of "thoroughly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line," and "firmly support the brilliant and wise resolutions of Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee" shook the air over the Pacific, and rose higher and higher like the huge waves.

Inspired by the two brilliant and wise resolutions of the CCP Central Committee, the workers, cadres and scientists and technicians were higher in enthusiasm. They determined to criticize the revisionist line of Teng Hsiao-p'ing with actual action and to brave the storms of the Pacific to win new victories.

On the first day of hydrological operation, they ran into a typhoon of the 6th grade and the ships were battered by heavy waves. The people on the rocking deck had to struggle against the storm for almost an hour before they could lower the eight cables hung with various instruments. However, the winds and waves kept bringing two cables in a tangle even though they were spaced more than 10 meters apart. The moment they were disentangled, the cables on the port and starboard sides would get entangled again.

The fouling of cables not only resulted in delays to the operation, but more seriously, it could result in damages to the instruments and the loss of observation data. The people taking part in the hydrological operation were worker-peasant-soldier college students, ordinary workers and ordinary technicians. They realized that they were now required not only to declare war on the winds and waves of the Pacific, but also to open fire on Teng Hsiao-p'ing who spread the fallacy that "reliance on the workers, peasants and soldiers is relative" and slandered that the low cultural standard of the workers, peasants and soldiers rendered them unfit for scientific research. As they arrived out their operation they persisted in making careful observation on and analysis of the phenomenon of the fouling

of cables. When they were tired, they would rest for a while by the side of the winches, and when they were hungry, they would munch a few mouthful of provisions on the deck. The Party branch also held a "meeting of wisemen" to mobilize the people in offering plans and suggestions. By pooling the wisdom of the many and taking fully into consideration the various complications, they quickly formulated some appropriate measures.

The motors on the deck started to roar, and the winches turned at high speed as one by one the hydrological instruments were lowered into the sea and one by one safely retrived. This was how the fighters with practical experience armed with Mao Tsetung thought had overcome the problem of the fouling of cables--a problem which some "experts" and "authorities" regarded as difficult to solve, and criticized the fallacies of Teng Hsiao-p'ing with practical action.

Dare to Struggle and Good at Struggle

Not long after they came to the Western Pacific, "Hsiangyanghung No. 5" "Hsiangyanghung No. 11" ran into a violent storm and mountainous waves. The gusts swiftly rose to the 9th grade, and the water of the ocean was so churned that it turned inky black. The 10,000-ton survey ships rocked violently, and some comrades started to vomit. Based on the aerological charts, the satellite pictures and other observation records, the comrades of the weather forecast office quickly arrived at the conclusion that a new typhoon was forming right over their course.

The typhoon could not cow the men of steel armed with Mao Tsetung thought. Some comrades recited aloud the two poems published by Chairman Mao on the New Year's Day to invigorate their fighting spirit. Some of the comrades raced against time to collect all kinds of data relating to typhoons. Technician Ts'ao Tung-nien, a graduate of the first class of worker-peasant-soldier students from the Peking University, went to sea the first time in his life. When the typhoon struck, he was the first one to become seasick and vomit. He could neither eat nor sleep, and his ruddy complexion turned waxy yellow. Everybody advised him to take a bit more rest, but what he thought about was: I must defeat the typhoon with the spiritual features of a revolutionary young person who has been tempered in the great cultural revolution and I must stand at my station and not retire from the battlefront. Even though when he was seasick and vomiting, he not only did not miss a single watch, but also joined the comrades-in-arms to put in order bit by bit, while at sea, the data they originally planned to take back to the motherland for processing by computers.

If these two oceanographic survey ships obstinately forged ahead in the face of the typhoon, the various scientific instruments and equipment might be damaged or lost, thus affecting the fulfillment of the whole task. If they suspended action, there would be improper delay. To triumph over the typhoon, the comrades of the meteorological forecast unit gave play to the revolutionary spirit of "vying with heaven in stature." Chao P'eng-fu, a forecaster of over forty, checked over the changes in the courses of typhoons in the Western Pacific over the past twenty and more years and discovered their general law within a very short time. Huang Chen-tsung, the head of the unit, and Li Chi-yüan, a forecaster, who were both seasick and vomiting,

spent more than three to four times the amount of time required on land to draw up a meteorological chart. Jen Wen-ch'ing, the forecaster on duty, made a timely study of all the available data gathered, firmly grasped the changes in the internal causes of this typhoon, and made a thoroughgoing analysis. The whole unit held three meetings in succession and by concentrating the wisdom of the masses, scientifically judged the change in the course of the typhoon within the next forty-eight hours, and boldly proposed a reliable navigable course for the leadership which guaranteed the safety of the ships and the fulfillment of the survey tasks.

The masses are the real heroes. They dare to struggle and are good at struggle.

Two days later, the violent storm slowly abated and the wicked waves gradually subsided. Continuing their voyage, the two oceanographic survey ships arrived in a new part of the ocean. Here the water was remarkably blue and the surface of the sea was as placid as a mirror. In the distance, shoals of fish could frequently be seen swimming leisurely, whipped up vast stretches of white sprays. Overhead, the fleecy white clouds drifted past one by one, and the blue sky and sea reflecting each other were extraordinarily pleasant to the eyes. In the early morning and late evening, colored clouds could often be seen playing over the horizon forming orderly patterns of diverse hues. Nature thus generously revealed these spectacular scenes of the ocean to the Chinese young people who were not afraid of danger.

On this vast expanse of beautiful ocean, people were confronted by a new test--high temperature. At noon, the surface temperature of the deck was as high as 60 degree centigrade under the blazing sun. Sweat coursed down the backs of the comrades of the hydrological unit who worked on the scorching deck under the blazing sun. Their skin peeled off and the rubber soles of some of their shoes turned glutinous in the heat. They thought of many indigenious ways to overcome the high temperature. Fearing neither hardship nor fatigue, they strived to obtain more data from the Pacific. It was with such spirit of "nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights" that these heroic people overcome one difficulty after another and victoriously fulfilled the task of oceanographic survey.

The Ocean Voyage Brings the New Prevailing Spirit of Forever Forging Ahead Through the Waves

The workers, cadres and scientists and technicians taking part in this scientific survey, made their way to the eastern and western hemispheres and the north and south of the equator in the long ocean voyage. On the rough Pacific, they united as one against storms and angry waves. They showed no fear of difficulties, and revealed the new spiritual features of people who had been tempered in the great cultural revolution.

Studying Chairman Mao's philosophical writings and solving problems in scientific research with Chairman Mao's philosophical thought became a common practice on board the two oceanographic survey ships. The meteorological upper air exploration unit had to release observation balloons two times a day. But this was not as simple as the release of balloons on land.

Especially in the equatorial area, the balloons usually burst before reaching the proper altitude. What were after all the special features in the release of balloons over the equatorial area and wherein lay the principal contradiction affecting the rise of balloons to a high altitude. The comrades of the upper air exploration unit assembled together to make repeated exploratory discussions with Chairman Mao's philosophical thought. Based on observation records, they discovered that the upper air of the equatorial region is different from the that of other oceanic regions because its humidity is extraordinarily high and its temperature extraordinarily low. As the latex of the balloons was unsuitable for this extraordinary condition, they therefore exploded before reaching the proper altitude. Releasing balloons in the old way meant forgetting "to make a concrete analysis of concrete conditions" ("On Contradiction") After finding out the principal contradiction, they took proper remedial measures thus enabling the observation balloon to rise higher and higher.

All the workers, cadres and scientists and technicians taking part in the oceanographic survey love to watch and sing model revolutionary plays and use the heroic images molded in model revolutionary plays to inspire themselves in battle. Once, in order to fathom the depth of the ocean, they had to pass through a shallow shoal. The navigation data along this stretch of water were old and obsolete and the markings on the sea chart were vague and unclear. With the spirit of "nothing in the world is difficult for a communist" and "knowing full well of the danger ahead, the greater the danger the more eager they go forward" of the model revolutionary plays, the comrades conscientiously studied safety measures, steered the two 10,000-ton ships through the shoal, and outstandingly completed the survey task.

Owing to the limited capacity of the fresh water storage tank on "Hsiangyanghung No. 11" there was only a small amount of fresh water available for washing and cleaning. For the sake of insuring water supply for cooling the engine, and for drinking, the leading cadres first blocked up the water taps in their own cabins, and everybody had to go to the kitchen for half a basin of wash water every day. In the whole voyage, there were numerous reports of good people and good deeds bearing on the offer of water to one another. When the ship victoriously set sail for the return voyage, the fresh water storage tank was still nearly half full.

To guarantee the fulfillment of the task of scientific survey with high quality, the cadres of all departments took the initiative in the practice of cooperation and in competing for heavy loads. When the oceanographic survey ships entered a new part of the ocean for operation, the air conditioning unit of the instrument cabin broke down and the room temperature started to rise. If the temperature there changed by more than one degree, the precision of the survey would be directly affected. When the comrades of the electro-mechanical department learned of this condition, they ignored the fatigue of continuous work, and immediately sent help to carry out emergency repairs. They dismantled the hundreds of parts of this air conditioner one by one for inspection, cleaning and repair, and put them back together again. After a day and night of hard struggle, they finally eliminated the trouble and guaranteed that the various instruments could operate under normal conditions. Under the joint efforts of everyone, this survey project was of the advanced standards.

"Hsiangyanghung No. 5" and "Hsiangyanghung No. 11" sent off the spring and ushered in the summer in the Pacific before victoriously setting sail for the return voyage with the rich fruits of the first oceaographic survey. When the two vessels passed by the Chungsha islands, they were met by an awe-inspiring warship of the Chinese People's Navy patrolling there. Both sides flew their colors and sounded their horns. The armymen and civilians hailed the victorious return of "Hsiangyanghung No. 5" and "Hsiangyanghung No. 11" with excitement and warmly congratulated the Chinese oceanographic research personnel who, after months of scientific surveys, had amassed abundant first-hand data for diverse branches of learning from the vast expanse of the Pacific and made contributions to the development of China's scientific research in oceanography. With exhilaration people recited this poem on the blue water of the South Sea:

Fly swiftly brave petrels,
To the golden city of Peking,
To the side of our great leader Chairman Mao,
Bearing the happy tidings of our victory,
As well as our red hearts.
Let the men of the motherland soon know,
That our two ships are bravely heading toward the red sun!

by NCNA reporter(s)

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TELEVISION

Give Full Play to the Fighting Role of Socialist Television

by

Hung P'ing (洪平)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao June 26, 1976)

Under the warm solicitude of the great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, a brand-new phase of vigorous development has emerged in China's socialist television undertaking after the great proletarian cultural revolution. This fruit of victory is an effective criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's fallacy that "the present is not as good as the past."

Is the television undertaking of China today "not as good as the past" or better than the past? Different classes have different yardsticks. Chairman Mao points out: "Before the abolition of classes, newspapers, magazines, broadcasts and news agencies have all their class character and are in the service of certain classes." Our television is a tool of public opinion for the proletariat to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. After the great cultural revolution, the contents of television propaganda have undergone profound changes, and some programs to meet the needs of and serve the bourgeoisie have been driven off the television screen. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our television propaganda takes class struggle as the key link, adheres to the Party's basic line and vigorously propagates Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. It criticizes the bourgeoisie and revisionism, publicizes the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution and eulogizes new socialist things. It reflects the constant deepening of the revolution in literature and art exemplified by model revolutionary theatrical works and the growing prosperity in literary and art creation. It publicizes the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary diplomatic line and plays the role of organizing, encouraging, inspiring, criticizing and giving impetus to the sociaist revolution and socialist construction. Precisely because of this, there is also nothing strange that it is attacked by Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

"The great proletarian cultural revolution is a powerful driving force for the development of social productive forces in our country." The great cultural revolution has changed the look of the television screen and given impetus to the rapid development of the television undertaking in our country. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's policy of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, the number of television stations, television relay stations, and television sets has increased from several times to dozens of times compared with before the great cultural revolution. More than two-thirds of the television stations were newly built or rebuilt in the course of the great cultural revolution. The comrades of these television stations aptly said: "Without the great cultural revolution there would not be our television

stations. Our fate is closely linked with the great cultural revolution and is as closely related with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as each breath is to the next."

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." The excellent situation emerging on the television front is the result of the protracted struggle between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. China's television undertaking was born in 1958 amid songs of triumph of the great leap forward. At that time, the television stations of all places were for publicizing the general line, the great leap forward and the people's commune and for vigorously creating revolutionary public opinion. But due to serious interference from and disruption by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, for a time, programs emphasizing "knowledge," "fun," "appreciation" and "amusement" were dished up one after another, and the television screens were crammed with feudal, capitalist and revisionist poisonous weeds about emperors and princes, generals and ministers, gifted scholars and beauties, thus leading to the emergence of the serious situation in which the bourgeoisie exercised dictatorship over the proletariat in television propaganda. Just as Chairman Mao incisively criticized: "They give free rein to all the ghosts and monsters who for many years have abounded in our press, radio, magazines, books, text-books, platforms, works of literature and art, cinema, drama ballads and stories, the fine arts, music, the dance, etc." In addition, Liu Shao-ch'i also made use of the temporary difficulties appearing in our national economy to slash our television undertaking in a big way by forcing many television stations to close down, thereby nipping our television undertaking in the bud.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao, the broad masses of television workers indignantly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the bourgeois and revisionist tendencies in television propaganda, thereby pushing forward the socialist television undertaking of China. At present, the deepening of the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts on the television front throughout the country is the continuation and deepening of the struggle against Liu Shao-ch'i's and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing babbled that "the present is not as good as the past" and clamored for the"rectification" of this and that. His vicious purpose was to "reverse" the television undertaking in our country back to the old road of revisionism, thus enabling the trash of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism to stage a comeback. This is what the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and television workers can never permit. The deepening of the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts will inevitably spur the further development of our television undertaking along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Looking back over the violent struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the course of the development of our television undertaking over the past 18 years and summing up our experience,

both positive and negative, we are convinced that in order to run proletarian television well, it is necessary to take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, deepen the criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, draw a clearcut line of demarcation between proletarian television and bourgeois and revisionist television, and strive to serve proletarian politics, socialism and the workers, peasants and soldiers, thereby giving full play to the role of television as a tool of public opinion of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Television has emerged in the declining years of capitalism in the West. In capitalist countries, it is for upholing the interests and reactionary rule of the monopoly-bourgeoisie and a tool for exercising the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. It preaches the reactionary bourgeois world outlook and uses the moribund bourgeois ideas and way of living to poison the broad working masses and benumb the working people's revolutionary fighting spirit. It spreads its stench every minute and every hour of the day. In the social-imperialist country, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique runs television by following the old road of the capitalist countries of the West.

Our socialist television represents the interests of the proletariat and the broad masses of working people and displays the clearcut class character of the proletariat. It is a tool of public opinion of the dictatorship of the proletariat as well as "a powerful weapon for uniting and educating the people and attacking and annihilating the enemy." It serves the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, the people throughout China and the people in the whole world. The workers, peasants and soldiers are the masters of our television. It publicizes Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the Party's line and general and specific policies to the people in China and the world. It exercises all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere. It reflects and promotes the development of our country's socialist revolution and socialist construction and encourages and inspires revolutionary people throughout the world to struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. All its words and deeds must conform to the greatest interests of the broadest masses of the people and be supported by them as the highest criteria.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, television propaganda and the development of the television undertaking in our country, by doing things opposite to the revisionist line, have accumulated many new experiences in running proletarian television. Filled with deep proletarian feelings and revolutionary enthusiasm, our television workers take the proper shooting and telecasting of Chairman Mao's glorious image as the most important political task of proletarian television. In compliance with Chairman Mao's and the Party Central Committee's strategic plans and in close coordination with the Party's central tasks, we use vivid images to publicize vigorously Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, extensively and deeply reflect the great achievements of the socialist revolution

and socialist construction, and warmly eulogize the socialist new things. We firmly grasp class struggle as the key link, criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism, constantly strengthen the militancy of television propaganda, and exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere.

The television stations in all places are geared to the countryside and the grassroots level, and they rely on the workers, peasants and soldiers to run, control, and use television on an open-door basis. Basic-level viewing centers have been set up in plants, mines, rural areas, PLA units and neighborhood "sun-facing" courtyards. They play an important role in occupying urban and rural positions with socialist ideas and in carrying the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the grassroots level.

Many television stations, also the method of "inviting in and going out." Workers, peasants and soldiers are invited to step onto the video platform, organized to telecast programs in literature and art and physical culture, and asked to supervise and comment on television. Television workers constantly go deep into plants, mines, rural areas, PLA units, government organizations, schools and neighborhoods to solicit the opinions of the broad masses of workers, peasant and soldiers of their own accord. Some television stations have telerecording correspondents and pictorial correspondents. Television stations across the country look upon the building of a contingent of red-and-expert television workers as a major task for the proletariat to occupy the television battlefront and firmly grasp the leadership.

At present, the television undertaking in our country has made great progress. However, it is still incommensurate with the needs for the development of the socialist revolution and socialist construction and the demand of the workers, peasants and soldiers. Socialist television is a brand-new undertaking with bright prospects for development. We television workers are determined to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the line, "nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights," study with inflagging efforts Chairman Mao's important directives, continue to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, put proletarian politics in command of vocational work, courageously create what is new to socialism and different in the proletarian sense, and further improve the political, artistic and technical quality of televised programs, so that television can play a still greater fighting role in the great struggle to combat and prevent revisionism and to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY'S SPARETIME COLLEGE

An Important Way to Bring Up a Mighty Contingent of Intellectuals of the Working Class

- A report on investigation of the spare-time college run by Tsinghua University -

(Peking Kuang-min Jih-pao, May 30, 1976)

Under the excellent situation of the great victory won in penetratingly criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and amidst the songs of triumph jubilantly celebrating the 10th anniversary of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the first group of 558 students of the spare-time college of Tsinghua University completed their studies and graduated at the end of May. This is a new victory scored by the Party committee of Tsinghua University in leading the broad masses of teachers, students and workers to doggedly follow Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, do things opposite to the revisionist line and resolutely beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. It is a new fruit of the revolution in education and a forceful criticism against Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

This socialist spare-time college was founded in March last year at the climax of the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It offered over 10 specialities in machine building, automation, electrical engineering, automobiles, welding, thermal treatment, casting, forging, chemical engineering, and environmental protection. The term of study lasted from one to one and a half years. The students came from 179 factories and enterprises run by the state or by rural people's communes in Peking municipality. There were no set cultural standards nor age limits. The overwhelming majority of the students were workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. Old workers with over 10 years' working experience accounted for 30 percent of the students. They did not stay away from production. They carried out study two evenings and one afternoon every week. Practice in the past year shows that the operation of a spare-time college for on-the-job workers and poor and lower-middle peasants by a general university is an important way to carry out Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive" and build a mighty army of worker intellectuals with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

(I)

The great leader Chairman Mao points out: "Without struggle, there is no progress." "Can 800 million manage without struggle?!" A socialist new thing, the spare-time college of Tsinghua University was born in the heated struggle between the two classes and two lines. It was planned and sponsored at a time when the arch unrepentant Party capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing resumed work and started to whip up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. The few capitalist-roaders of Tsinghua University also could not repress their mad passion for following the capitalist road and they launched an attack against the proletariat. They vigorously opposed

the operation of a spare-time college, saying that "a spare-time college has at all times proved to be a matter of 'starting out with a bang, then quieting down and ultimately fading away into nothingness' and cannot be run well and cannot last long." They also said that "there is no need for Tsinghua to run a spare-time college."

Under the leadership of the university Party committee, the broad masses of teachers and workers seriously studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the expositions by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao on the educational revolution. From the high plane of the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, they further raised their awareness of the great significance of running a spare-time college. They said: Whether or not it is necessary to run a spare-time college is actually a question of whether a school should open its doors to the workers, peasants and soldiers and carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line. If a general university is to serve proletarian politics and the socialist economic base still better, it must walk on two legs and, while properly operating of the full-time courses, conduct diverse forms of schooling to satisfy the urgent needs of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. The university Party committee charged some people to go deep into the factories and rural people's communes to make investigations.

The broad masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants enthusiastically welcomed the operation of a spare-time college. Some construction workers said: The university premises were built by us but under the rule of the revisionist educational line in the 17 years before the great cultural revolution, the university did not open its doors to us. It was the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao that opened the university doors to us. The workers in the factories near the Tsinghua campus said with emotion: Before the great cultural revolution, though the Tsinghua University was our neighbor yet the revisionist educational line separated us far from the university. Today, Tsinghua University not only enrolls full-time worker-peasant-soldier students but also operates a spare-time college for us. This has made the university reach increasingly downward to benefit the lower levels and operate on an increasingly larger scale. This is a profound change brought about by the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The university Party committee pooled together the views of the masses and negated various absurd arguments opposing the operation of a spare-time college. It decided to set up a spare-time college. When this news was made known, people enthusiastically enrolled themselves. Six months after it had opened, many factories still kept sending their workers for enrollment.

With the spare-time college set up, there was witnessed a still more heated struggle on the question of what line should be followed in running a school. Around summer last year, when Teng Hsiao-p'ing's black banner "taking the three directives as the key link" was set up, an increasingly fierce Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts was whipped up. The educational revolution "is a mess," "education calls for an over-haul," the "July 21" University "means nothing" and "is irregular," etc.--all fallacies were released at the same time. The few capitalist-followers of Tsinghua University were mad with joy. Dancing to the tune of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, they openly suggested that "the spare-time college should start out with basic lessons,"

"the spare-time college should not combine teaching with productive tasks," and so on and so forth, in a vain attempt to turn the spare-time college into a ground for the pure impartation of knowledge and lead it astray to the revisionist road.

The broad masses of teachers and students saw through their plot in time and asked sternly for the cause of justice: "In what way does a spare-time college run this way differ from the evening college before the great cultural revolution?!" The evening college run by Tsinghua University before the great cultural revolution set its school term at five years, enrolled no workers, peasants and soldiers but a intellectuals, pushed a set of revisionist sinister stuff such as "intellectual education comes first" and "study in order to become an official," and brought up bourgeois spiritual aristocrats. Poisoned by the revisionist educational line, some graduates of the old evening college used their "diplomas" to scramble for fame and gain and took the little bit of "knowledge" they acquired as capital for personal advancement. The very mention of the old evening college filled the broad masses of teachers and students with burning rage. Giving tit for tat, they pointed out: "Our new spare-time college must work in a direction opposite to the old evening college, firmly carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line and train laborers with socialist consciousness and culture." Under the leadership of the university Party committee, the spare-time college resisted the evil winds and angry waves whipped up by the capitalist-roaders and triumphantly advanced along the road charted by Chairman Mao.

The spare-time college doggedly takes class struggle as the key link puts proletarian politics in command effectively lays hold of class struggle as a main course of study, conducts study of politics and vocational work, and puts the transformation of the students' thinking above all else. Availing itself of the time set for political lessons, the spare-time college organizes the students to seriously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and to unfold such activities as commenting on Water Margin and criticizing Confucius.

After efforts were made to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the spare-time college on many occasions helped the students in the study of the series of Chairman Mao's important directives and helped them make clear the nature, task, target and prospects of the socialist revolution, study the law governing the emergeness of capitalist-roaders and their activities, penetratingly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist program and line and reactionary crimes, and denounce the handful of class enemies who created the counter-revolutionary political incident at Tienanmen Square. The students continuously raised their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. Many of them played the role of the backbone in the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in their own units.

In the past year, guided by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought, the spare-time college of Tsinghua University grew sturdily and scored ever better results. The revisionist "typhoon" of the 12th grade failed to topple it. The capitalist-roaders failed to "turn" its direction. The facts have once again proved one truth: Reversing verdicts goes against the will of people, and the people are greatly delighted with the revolution. The torrent of the proletarian educational revolution is irresistible.

(II)

To adhere to the direction that "Education must be revolutionized" and practice open-door schooling is an important experience in running the spare-time college well. The broad masses of teachers and students of the spare-time college hold that though the students come from among the workers and peasants and are not divorced from production. They still have to adhere to the principle of integrating theory with practice and conduct open-door schooling, otherwise, they will be in the danger of "putting on new shoes and walking on the old road." They break with the revisionist teaching methods involving the "three conventional stages" (basic theory, basic principles of the specialty, and specialized courses) and the "three centers" (teachers, books and classrooms). They consider us urgent what the factories consider as urgent, and bear in mind what the workers bear in mind. They serve the practice of the three major revolutionary movements.

The teachers of the casting speciality went deep into the 26 factories where the students were to make investigations and studies. They wrote and compiled teaching materials in light of the problems that required urgently to be solved in production. In the process of teaching, they asked the students to attend lectures by bringing with them the problems that required to be solved in production in their respective factories. The teachers guided the students to carry out study and discussion with practical problems in mind. Students with experience were invited to give lectures, thus bringing into full play the strong points of the worker-peasant students and their enthusiasm and initiative in study. The classroom was turned into a station for propagating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, a station for popularizing the experience of learning from Tach'ing in industry and a station for the exchange of advanced techniques. After every stage of study, the students of this speciality applied the knowledge they had acquired, and joined the master workmen of the relevant factory in solving the problems of the factory. In learning to analyze the molding materials and the quality of castings, they solved 23 major and minor problems in production for over ten factories. When learning casting technology, they designed 53 castings for four factories. In the course of studying cupola furnace, they rebuff six cupolas for six factories. In the course of learning lessons on the thermometer, the heat treatment speciality organized the students in study and service groups to combine practice with study in the factories where they were working. The teachers gave lectures and so did the students. Workers with practical experience and cadres and technicians were also invited to give lectures. Theory was integrated with practice. They taught and learned from each other. In only two weeks, they not only raised their political and ideological consciousness and acquired vocational knowledge but also repaired and adjusted over 20 instruments and meters for 11 factories. On the basis of study and practice, the students of the groups also wrote and compiled teaching materials for this speciality.

Open-door schooling further cemented the ties between the college and the factories. The teachers constantly made use of the opportunity of going to the factories to prepare lessons and make contacts with the students to bring the lessons to the "doorsteps" and to give lectures to the worker masses in the workshop. In light of the knotty problems encountered in production, the teachers also jointly went to the factories to make "joint examination" and to fight together with the workers. The students constantly

brought technical problems that needed to be solved in their factories to the college for "consultation," and the teachers always enthusiastically help them solve the problems. After the students graduated, the ties between the factories and the college were constantly maintained. This gave impetus not only to the socialist revolution and construction in the factories but also to the educational revolution in the college.

The teachers and students of the spare-time college said with profound understanding: Open-door schooling is a profound socialist revolution and is a major measure for changing the old educational system, turning the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat and training ordinary laborers capable of taking the workers and peasants as equals. Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the capitalist roaders in the educational circles rabidly attack open-door schooling, in a vain attempt to "turn" education back to the revisionist orbit and make it serve their plot for capitalist restoration. This is sheer daydreaming.

(III)

Because the line and the direction are correct, the spare-time college has scored gratifying results in the educational revolution. Through study and tempering, the students have rapidly raised their political and ideological consciousness and their ability to analyze and solve problems and become pacesetters in criticizing revisionism and waging struggle against the capitalist-roaders, experts in grasping revolution and promoting production and vigorously introducing technical innovations, and vanguards in using Marxism to occupy the superstructure. They not only strive to study but also pass on their political theoretical knowledge and vocational knowledge to the working masses of the factory.

In the past year, people who had studied political lessons in the spare-time college made 375 trips back to the factories to guide theoretical study, and over 21,500 people listened to lectures; they made 347 trips back to their factories to give vocational lectures and over 7,300 people listened to the lectures. Applying the knowledge they had acquired, the students made 318 technical innovations in the past year, of which 179 items have been applied to production, thus making contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The spare-time college students' revolutionary action in vigorously criticizing capitalism and vigorously building socialism is a forceful rebuttal to the fallacies, such as the worker-peasant-soldier students are "poor in quality" "the present is not so good as the past," spread by Teng Hsiao-p'ing. Last year, when Teng Hsiao-p'ing put forth the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link," the political science class of the spare-time college was in the course of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the "Constitution of Anshan Iron & Steel Company." Young worker student Li Ning of the Machinery Speciality used the Marxist doctrine on class struggle and the "Constitution of Anshan Iron & Steel Company" as a weapon in analyzing "taking the three directives as the key link." He clearly felt that "taking the three directives as the key link" was incorrect. He and a few old workers put forward to the Party branch of their unit the suggestion that "class struggle should be taken as the key link in seriously carrying out the 'Constitution of Anshan Iron & Steel Company.'" Their suggestion won the support of the Party branch.

Li Ning is a transportation worker of a warehouse. He humbly received education from the old workers and reconciled himself to transportation work. Applying the knowledge he had acquired, he joined the working masses in successfully introducing one after another many technical innovations, such as an indigenous hoist, a leather belt transportation machine, an indigenous automobile, etc. This considerably reduced the labor intensity of the workers and raised the productivity of labor. In summer last year, when Teng Hsiao-p'ing vigorously whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, a worker student of the casting squad found that some leaders of the factory--for the purpose of pursuing profits--took the difficulty in solving several technical problems as an excuse to reduce the production tasks assigned to them by the state and looked for jobs allowing good returns. This student saw that this was a manifestation of the revisionist line in running an enterprise and bravely came out to oppose it. Meanwhile, he joined the workers of the workshop in seriously doing research and in boldly making experiments. They successfully solved these technical problems. Eventually, with the support of the Party committee at a higher level, the wrong approach followed by some leaders in the factory was rectified. This insured the fulfillment of the state plan.

The broad masses of workers said: The high quality of proletarian education should first be reflected in the socialist consciousness of students. The students trained should be capable of distinguishing between Marxism and revisionism and discerning capitalist-roaders. They can couragely fight against capitalist-roaders and tendencies toward capitalism. They should be able to solve actual problems in production. These are the university students needed by us.

Practice shows that running a spare-time college in conformity with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is of great significance in exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, restricting bourgeois rights, narrowing the three major differences, transforming the old educational system and turning the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The worker-peasant-soldier masses welcome very much the spare-time college of Tsinghua University. They effectionately call it "a college of our own."

In the past year after the spare-time college was established, the students doggedly carried out studies, winter or summer, rain or shine. Some students lived relatively far away and it took a few hours to go to the college and get back. They had not enough time for supper after coming off their work in the evening. They therefore brought with them some dry rations and went to attend class. Some students, before leaving on a business trip, came to the college with their traveling bags and left immediately after the class. Back to Peking from a business trip, some students came to attend class first instead of heading straight for the factory or for home. Recently, the Party committee of Tsinghua University widely solicited the opinions and demands of the worker-peasant masses and decided to continuously run properly the spare-time college on the basis of summing up experience, so

as to better satisfy the needs of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, to continuously deepen and to further consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Pei-ching Jih-pao Correspondent
NCNA Correspondent and
Kuang-ming Jih-pao Correspondent

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ANNIVERSARY OF MAO TSETUNG'S SWIM IN YANGTZE RIVER

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: "Advance in Teeth of Storms and Waves"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1976)

the "people's daily" of july 16 carries an editorial entitled "advance in the teeth of storms and waves" in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of our great leader chairman mao's robust swim in the yangtze river. the full text of the editorial reads as follows:

a decade ago, at an important historic moment when the great proletarian cultural revolution was surging up vigorously, our great leader chairman mao joined the masses in riding the winds and waves in a robust swim in the yangtze river. chairman mao's great revolutionary mettle was a tremendous encouragement to the people of the whole country in their fight to win momentous victories for the great cultural revolution in the storm and stress of class struggle. our solemn commemoration of this glorious anniversary today is bound to further steel the resolve of the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country to adhere to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and carry through to the end the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts.

the ten years of the great proletarian cultural revolution is a decade during which we have followed chairman mao in fighting heroically in the winds and waves of class struggle and two-line struggle, a decade during which our great motherland has marched forward in giant strides in the course of these struggles. practice shows that, so long as we advance in the direction indicated by our great leader chairman mao, we can break through stormy waves, steer through treacherous rapids and press ahead from one victory to another in socialist revolution and construction.

chairman mao teaches us: "even great storms are not to be feared. it is amid great storms that human society progresses." chairman mao also points out: "without struggle, there is no progress" and "can 800 million people manage without struggle? excl." socialist society is a considerably long historical period during which the principal contradiction within the country is one between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. since we want to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, prevent capitalist restoration, perseveringly work for the triumph of socialism over capitalism, gradually eliminate the soil and conditions which allow the existence and emergence of the bourgeoisie, thoroughly eradicate the bourgeoisie and abolish classes and the

differences between classes, it follows that class struggle is of necessity protracted and tortuous, and at times very acute. to believe it possible to build socialism in an atmosphere of gentle breezes and calm waves, evading contradictions and wearying of struggle, is not at all a marxist world outlook. it is essential for every communist and every revolutionary fighter to firmly establish the notion of waging protracted struggles, maintain a fiery revolutionary fighting will, keep to the party's basic line and navigate the ship of the revolution towards communism in the teeth of storms and waves.

freedom consists in knowledge of necessity and transformation of the objective world. it is easier to learn swimming by mastering its laws in the course of swimming. this also applies to carrying out class struggle. chairman mao's brilliant thesis on the existence of the bourgeoisie "right in the communist party" has revealed the important characteristics and laws governing the class struggle in the socialist period, and further charted the orientation for persevering in the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. it is essential to repeatedly deepen the study of chairman mao's important instructions and get clear that the capitalist-roaders inside the party are the main force attempting to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism and that "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road" is a prolonged historical phenomenon. only by waging resolute struggle against the party capitalist-roaders like liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping, restricting bourgeois right under the dictatorship of the proletariat, persevering in carrying out the revolution against the bourgeoisie inside the party and adopting correct principles and methods, can victories be ensured in the struggle against the whole bourgeoisie and capitalist forces and in the struggles to combat revisionism and guard against its emergence and to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. at present, we should take chairman mao's important instructions as the weapon, keep in mind the concrete class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in various fields and, under the leadership of party committees at all levels, make a penetrating criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and unite to win still greater victories in the struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts.

chairman mao has called on us: "swimming is an exercise in struggling with the forces of nature, and you should toughen yourselves in big rivers and seas." encouraged by this call of chairman mao's and his great practice, a mass swimming movement has been gathering strength throughout china. it is now a common practice to do physical training in rivers, lakes and the sea. we should take class struggle as the key link and,

under the unified leadership of the communist party, seriously put into practice chairman mao's revolutionary line in physical culture and sports, carry out mass swimming and other such activities on a wider scale by using whatever facilities available locally so as to build up the people's health, temper revolutionary will, and more efficiently grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war.

our revolutionary cause, like the turbulent yangtze, rolls ahead ceaselessly. there will be need for revolution a hundred years or a thousand years from now and there will be contradictions and struggles even ten thousand years from now. "let the wind blow and waves beat, better far than idly strolling in a courtyard". let us study hard marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and, braving winds and waves, advance forever along the revolutionary path directed by chairman mao excl.

New Stamps Mark 10th Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Swim in Yangtze River

(NCNA-English : Peking, Jul. 15, 1976)

to celebrate the 10th anniversary of chairman mao's famous swim in the yangtze river at wuhan, the ministry of posts and telecommunications will issue a set of three stamps on july 16 under the general slogan "toughen yourselves in the big rivers and seas".

the first stamp, follow chairman mao and advance in the teeth of great torrents and waves, represents the revolutionary masses, in neat formations, braving the waves and pushing along huge floats carrying the slogans: "toughen yourselves in the big rivers and seas" and "follow chairman mao and advance in the teeth of the great torrents and waves".

the second shows young people swimming across the great yangtze and pictures the sun rising in the east, its spreading rays illuminating the chinese swimmers braving the waves and crossing the yangtze river. among the swimmers is a fully armed young woman.

the third piece shows worker-peasant-soldier swimmers and children calling others to join them in swimming.

this set of stamps reflects the chinese people's response to chairman mao's great call by actively promoting mass swimming activity, following chairman

mao's revolutionary line and advancing triumphantly in wind and weather.

printed in colour photogravure, the stamps have a face value of eight fen each. the size of the first stamp is 52x31 mm. and the size of the second and third is 38.5x31 mm. each.

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Nineteen Young Educated City People Settling in Liaoning Countryside Criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1976)

teng hsiao-ping's crimes in undermining the settling of young educated city people in the countryside are denounced in an open letter addressed by 19 such young people in liaoning province, northeast china, to the people of the province. these young men and women recently attended a provincial meeting of the representatives of young people of their kind.

excerpts from the letter follow:

teng hsiao-ping and his counter-revolutionary revisionist line advocate the "uprooting" of educated youth from the countryside and a return to the old path. this is a vain attempt to strangle a new socialist thing -- the settling of educated youth in the countryside. our answer is: we will fight courageously and unremittingly to defend the victories of the cultural revolution. we will answer this attempt with our deeds -- staying in the countryside all our lives to make revolution and to work to bridge the gaps between town and country, between worker and peasant and between mental and manual labour and to restrict bourgeois right.

as in other parts of the country, young educated city people in our province are settling in the countryside enthusiastically.

from the remote mountainous regions in eastern liaoning province to the vast fields in the western part, from pohai bay to the grasslands in the chao uda league group after group of young people have voluntarily "taken root" in the villages. demobilized soldiers vie with one another to do farming. college graduates go back

to the communes. young people with lofty aspirations dare to shoulder heavy responsibilities, dare to break new paths. they have become a strong force in the movement to learn from tachai and in the campaign to create tachai-type counties throughout the country.

our great leader chairman mao has shown infinite concern for us. party organizations of all levels resolutely support us. the poor and lower-middle peasants warmly educate us. old revolutionary veterans set examples for us by voluntarily restricting bourgeois right and returning to the countryside as ordinary peasants. revolutionary parents provide favourable conditions for us by sending their children to the countryside and encouraging them to set down roots there. the revolutionary torrent of settling educated youth in the countryside is pounding the revisionist line of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping and all traditional ideas with an irresistible force. this is opening up an infinitely bright and magnificent vista for the maturing of millions upon millions of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, for opposing and preventing revisionism, for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and for realizing the ideal of communism.

when we look back over the path we have traversed which step can we say is not marked by struggle? when, formerly, liu shao-chi advocated "going to the countryside to make a name for oneself", we fought and won our struggle against it. when lin piao slandered the settling of young educated people in the countryside as "reform through forced labour in a disguised form," we stood against him. now teng hsiao-ping, representing the bourgeoisie inside and outside the party, in a retrogressive move tries to undermine this new socialist thing of young educated people going to the countryside and we are directly opposing him. in july, august and september last year teng hsiao-ping made an aggressive right-deviationist attempt to reverse the correct verdicts of the great cultural revolution. he directed the spearhead of his attack at our great leader chairman mao and his revolutionary line. he dished up the revisionist programme "taking the three directives as the key link", negated taking class struggle as the key link, clamoured that everything "should center around four modernizations" and attempted to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat. is also the one who shrieked "it is necessary for the best of the middle school students to enter college directly" and attempted to nip in the bud the movement of educated youth going to the countryside. he clung to bourgeois right, showed fear and hatred for the new socialist things which restrict bourgeois right and determined to get rid of them at all costs. like liu shao-chi and lin piao, he has always hated and opposed the correct orientation of the youth movement. more than anyone else, teng hsiao-ping worked to undermine the movement of educated youth going to the countryside. although teng

hsiao-ping has been dismissed from office, the pernicious influence of his counter-revolutionary revisionist line still exists. the bourgeoisie inside the party and the class enemies in society colluded to sabotage the movement of educated youth going to the countryside. this is something we absolutely will not tolerate.

the settling of educated youth in the countryside concerns thousands and thousands of families. we hope all revolutionary comrades will concentrate their fire on teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line and with a high sense of revolutionary responsibility give their attention to cultivating this young communist bud and carry this great revolution through to the end.

we are proud to be living in this great era and to be able to make revolution in the countryside. we are confident of the final victory of communism. our great leader chairman mao places high hopes in us, the younger generation. we must live up to his expectations excl. hurricanes cannot shake our determination nor can the big wigs that practice revisionism shatter our will excl. we will fight against the tide for as long as is necessary and will win new victories by pressing forward forever. we must display the revolutionary rebellious spirit of the red guards by taking up our pens as rifles to battle against teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and rebel against the bourgeoisie in the party excl. these struggles will sharpen our eyes and temper us into stauncher fighters.

new socialist things are invincible excl. the future belongs to those who have taken up the new kind of life in full vigour excl.

INDUSTRIES CITIES

Industrial City in Northeast China Fulfills Half-Year Production Target

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jul. 15, 1976)

changchun, one of the industrial cities in kirin province, northeast china, has fulfilled the industrial production plan for the first half of this year and topped the previous peak of the corresponding period in gross output value.

since the beginning of the year, the workers, cadres and technicians of the city have conscientiously studied chairman mao's important instructions and concentrated their criticism on the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of teng hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the party. this has imbued them with still greater enthusiasm for socialism and brought gratifying results in both revolution and production.

through the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, cadres of the changchun no. 1 motor vehicle plant, china's biggest, came to understand more clearly the importance of restricting bourgeois right. the cadres regularly take part in productive labour and welcome workers' participation in plant management. the plant reached the half-year target ahead of schedule and turned out 8.7 per cent more motor vehicles than the output in the same period last year, hitting the previous peak.

the city metallurgical department paid attention to implementing the socialist principle in running enterprises according to the "charter of the anshan iron and steel company" and improved the system of worker participation in management. the changchun steel plant topped its half-year plan 57 days ahead of schedule and the rolling mill fulfilled its target for the first six months. by the end of june, the metallurgical department had fulfilled 55 per cent of the yearly target.

after criticizing the "slavish comprador philosophy" and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace, the city workers and cadres came to better appreciate the fact that the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" is the correct principle for the speedy development of china's industry. workers of the no. 1 radio factory said: "thanks to the spirit of self-reliance, our factory, which started making one kind of radio, has switched over to making a dozen products, increasing total output value three-fold. we are determined to keep fostering the self-reliant spirit and to continue to develop production in future." the factory topped all its monthly targets in the first six months of this year.

PETRO-CHEMICAL WORKS

Peking Petro-Chemical Works Advances in Struggle to Criticize Teng

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1976)

leading cadres at the peking general petro-chemical works are eager to make the workers their teachers in the struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt at reversing the correct verdicts of the great proletarian cultural revolution. as a result new socialist things are growing.

the works overfulfilled state production plans every month in the first half of this year; the total output value was 11.4 percent higher than in the original plan and crude oil processing topped the set quotas. of the 19 major products turned out at the works, 18 met their half year planned targets, and compared with the previous corresponding periods, the works set new records in production. the quality of the products improved and the consumption of materials has reduced. in addition, the construction expansion projects are speeding ahead and five newly installed sets of equipment have been put into operation. the second half of the year is off to a good start.

members of the works' party committee take the lead in study, criticism and struggle against the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping, and the party committee is the powerful headquarters in the struggle. the criticism has fired the cadres with greater revolutionary enthusiasm for running the socialist enterprise well and has helped improve their working style.

the leading cadres are often found working alongside the workers at the grassroot units learning skills and while directing production. they consciously restrict bourgeois right. a leading cadre who was disabled in the war of liberation and now uses crutches often goes to work alongside the others. veteran worker hao chuan-kun, a national advanced worker, has been elected a member of the works' party standing committee. he maintains close ties with the workers and often joins them on the job. leading cadres of the chienchin chemical plant frequently work, study and live together with the workers. as the workers' dormitories were crowded, they offered the workers their offices as living quarters and they themselves set up simple sheds to house their offices. in the first five months of the year, leading cadres of the - engli chemical plant took part in collective productive labor for an average of 43 days and in that period, some 400 cadres at other levels worked an average of 50 days.

the leading bodies of the general works and the plants under it rely on the workers in management. the party committee of the hsiangyang chemical plant organizes discussions to sum up the experience of worker participation in management and further improves the mass managerial network of the plant, workshops and working teams. all the over 100 workshops in the petro-chemical works have their own management groups.

as masters of their plants the workers raise their opinions and make proposals in various ways including writing big character posters. they pay special attention to whether the enterprise is basing itself on the correct orientation and following the correct political line.

the cadres and masses criticized teng hsiao-ping's attack on the socialist new things and have since become all the more conscious in supporting them. to counter teng hsiao-ping's negation of the three-in-one combination of the old, middle-aged and young cadres, this year the works has promoted 91 young workers to leading posts at various levels. this accounts for 37 percent of the total number of young cadres.

SPORTS

Outdoor Artificial Ice-Hockey Rink Completed in Northeast China

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jul. 15, 1976)

changchun, in northeastern province of kirin, has recently built an outdoor artificial ice-hockey rink for use the whole year round.

the rink which is a 1,826 square metre rectangle north of nanling stadium in changchun city is china designed, constructed and equipped. the ice, made by a refrigerating system in the rink floor is kept at a depth of three to five centimetres at something around 8 degrees below zero centigrade. the new rink means that ice-hockey training and competition can be carried on in all seasons.

recently ice-hockey teams from north china provinces and cities and people's liberation army units held a successful competition here.

the construction of the ice-hockey rink was carried out by forming a three-in-one combination group made up of leading cadres, workers and technicians. this group worked on the site and gained experience through practice. they collected data and after repeated study drew up a design which was both scientific and economic. the ice-hockey rink has been found to be highly satisfactory in use. the ice stands up well, keeps hard and the surface does not get rough with heavy play while the refrigeration plant is small in size and the amount of ammonia needed to run it is low.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BENIN

President Mathieu Kerekou Arrives in Peking
at Head of Benin State Delegation to
Rousing Welcome

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1976)

mathieu kerekou, president of the people's republic of benin, and the state delegation of benin led by him arrived here by special plane from pyongyang at noon today for an official visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

the distinguished benin guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council, chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, ma yao-chi, vice-minister of communications, chou hung-pao, leading member of the ministry of education, chao chun-chen, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, liu hsi-chang, vice-chairman of the peking municipal trade union council, and ku hsiao-po, chinese ambassador to benin, as well as several thousand people of the chinese capital.

member of the benin state delegation include: michel alladaye, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, martin dohou azonhiho, minister of the interior, security and national orientation, issa abdoulaye, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the people's revolution party of benin, simon ifede ogouma, member of the political bureau of the c.c. of the p.r.p.b., joseph degla, member of the p.r.p.b. central committee, romain villon guezo, member of the p.r.p.b. central committee, richard rodriguez, minister of equipment, francois dossou, minister of planning, statistics and coordination of foreign aid, leopold ahoueya, minister of transport, and andre atchade, minister of commerce and tourism.

both china and benin are developing countries and belong to the third world. the people of the two countries have forged a profound friendship in the protracted struggles against imperialism and colonialism. the current visit to china of president mathieu kerekou would further promote the development of the friendship between the people of china and benin and the friendly relations

and cooperation between the two countries. the main streets in peking today donned colourful bunting and from the red-flag decorated tall buildings trailed huge streamers saying: "firmly support the benin people in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty excl." "long live the friendship between the people of china and benin excl." and "long live the great unity of the people of the whole world excl."

the special plane carrying president mathieu kerekou landed at peking airport which flew the national flags of china and benin. when president kerekou and the other distinguished guests stepped down from the plane, they were greeted by premier hua kuo-feng and others with warm handshakes. a grand welcome ceremony took place at the airport. the band played the national anthems of benin and china. president kerekou reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army in the company of premier hua kuo-feng. when the distinguished guests went round to met the crowd, the well-wishers waved bouquets and streamers and shouted slogans of welcome. militia men and women from the chinese capital in neat formation presented arms in salute to the guests while young people in their holiday best danced to gay music. president kerekou repeatedly waved to the crowd in acknowledgement.

benin ambassador to china moussa bajo ali-traore accompanied the benin delegation to peking from pyongyang.

also present at the airport were mrs. moussa bajo ali-traore and diplomatic officials of the benin embassy here, as well as benin students in peking.

greeting the benin president at the airport were hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng and President Mathieu Kerekou of Benin Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1976)

premier hua kuo-feng held talks here this afternoon with mathieu kerekou, president of the people's republic of benin.

taking part in the talks on the benin side were michel alladaye, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; martin dohou azonhiho, minister of the interior, security and national orientation; issa abdoulaye and simon ifede ogouma, members of the political bureau of the central committee of the people's revolution party of benin; joseph degla and romain villon guezo, members of the central committee of the p.r.p.b.; moussa bajo ali-traore, benin ambassador to china; richard rodriguez, minister of equipment; francois dossou, minister of planning, statistics and coordination of foreign aid; leopold ahoueya, minister of transport; andre atchade, minister of commerce and tourism; and amoussou pierre, secretary-general of the government.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry; ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; leading members of departments concerned, including ho kung-kai, chu chuan-hsien, cheng fei, keng chih-kang and chao tung-pin; and ku hsiao-po, chinese ambassador to benin.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng Gives Grand Banquet Warmly Welcoming President Mathieu Kerekou and Other Distinguished Benin Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1976)

hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council, gave a grand banquet here this evening to warmly welcome mathieu kerekou, president of the people's republic of benin, and the state delegation of benin he is leading.

among those attending the banquet were yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry; and yu hui-yung, minister of culture.

the banquet was given at the great hall of the people. the national flags of benin and china hung side by side in the banquet hall.

when president kerekou and the other distinguished guests from benin stepped into the banquet hall in the company of premier hua kuo-feng and vice-chairman yao lien-wei, the band struck up tunes of welcome.

premier hua kuo-feng and president kerekou made speeches at the banquet.

in his speech, premier hua kuo-feng praised the government and people of benin who in the last few years under president kerekou's leadership "have devoted themselves to the defence of national independence, carried on national democratic reforms, laid stress on developing the national economy self-reliantly, attached importance to expanding agricultural production and actively fostered the spirit of national self-respect, and have achieved gratifying results in these respects. in international affairs, the government of benin has pursued a policy of non-alignment, persisted in combating imperialism, colonialism, big-power hegemonism and power politics, supported the national liberation movements, opposed the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid and upheld the unity of africa and the third world, thus making a useful contribution to the united struggle of the people of the third world against imperialism and hegemonism."

premier hua kuo-feng pointed out: "at present, the world is in an epoch of great upheaval. all the basic contradictions are sharpening, and the factors for both war and revolution are increasing. the international situation is getting better and better; it is favourable to the rising third world and the revolutionary people of all countries but unfavourable to imperialism, colonialism and big-power hegemonism.

"on the african continent which is seething with vitality, the situation is most heartening. the great african people have already stood up. in the struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and big-power hegemonism, defend national independence and develop the national economy, the independent african states, in mutual support, unity and cooperation, have fought together against common enemies and kept winning new victories. in a resolution adopted at its recent 13th session, the assembly of the heads of state and government of the organization of african unity points out that 'the only effective guarantee for the african people of sc h africa against the repetition of massacres is the launching of armed struggle for the seizure of power by the people.' it strongly condemns the reactionary authorities of south africa for their atrocity of savagely massacring black people at soweto. it also stresses the need of continuing the common

struggle against imperialism, colonialism, white racism, zionism and big-power hegemonism and for the independence of the whole of africa. this once again demonstrates the firm resolve of the african countries and peoples to fight in unity. the african people are clearly aware, too, that the road ahead is not smooth. the white racist regimes in south africa and rhodesia will never be reconciled to defeat; they will yet put up last-gasp struggles. the two superpowers are intensifying their fierce rivalry for southern africa. it is particularly noteworthy that the superpower claiming to be 'the natural ally' of the african people, in furtherance of expansion and contention with the other superpower for hegemony in africa, is rabidly interfering in africa's internal affairs and working desperately to disrupt the unity of the african countries and of the national liberation movements under the pretexts of 'supporting national liberation movements' and 'friendly cooperation'. this superpower's criminal activities of flagrant expansion in africa and disruption of relations among african countries are being recognized as such by more and more african countries. we are sure that, in the interest of the common fight against the enemies. the great african people will heighten their vigilance, strengthen their unity, guard against the tiger while repelling the wolf, persevere in struggle and rule out superpower interference, and will frustrate the schemes of the enemies and win complete independence and liberation for the entire african continent."

premier hua kuo-feng stressed that "following chairman mao's consistent teachings, the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support the african countries and people in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and against racism and zionism. africa belongs to the great african people. all outside forces of aggression without exception must get out of africa excl."

the chinese premier said the people of china and benin have always sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. since the resumption of diplomatic relations, relations between china and benin have developed satisfactorily.

he expressed the conviction that president kerekou's current visit is sure to make a positive contribution to enhancing the friendship between the peoples of china and benin and further developing the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries, and wished his excellency the president a completely successful visit.

president kerekou said: "today our joy is immense as we set foot on the soil of the great modern china, precisely at a moment when the international situation is dominated by the irresistible revolutionary tempest of national independence blowing across countries under colonialism

and neo-colonialism, and the tempestuous and indomitable current of social revolution which arouses, by successive waves, the working people and the exploited masses on the whole planet, particularly on our vast and beautiful continent of africa, that is, the deepening and radical development of all the past struggles that will be intensified in the last quarter of the 20th century."

praising the brilliant victories won by the people of viet nam, kampuchea and laos in their revolutionary struggles, president kerekou said: "no longer can any of the reactionary forces in the world, even in possession of the most deadly and sophisticated weapons ever made for the most odious and ignoble crimes, obstruct the profound and strong revolutionary current of our era."

he said: "the province of taiwan will return to the great, socialist motherland, the people's republic of china. our country, the people's republic of benin, will firmly defend this just position wherever we may be.

"we firmly believe that the people of korea will inevitably achieve their reunification and we firmly support the just propositions advanced by their beloved leader president kim il sung in this regard," he added.

president kerekou pointed out: "in africa, the collapse of the portuguese colonial empire has brought about more than ever before the deepening and radical development of the national liberation struggles," adding that, "the fraternal peoples of namibia, zimbabwe and azania, in possession of liberated rear areas, will demonstrate the centuries-old revolutionary capacity of the african peoples for definitively liquidating the last bastions of international imperialism, namely the fascist and racist regimes of the vile and criminal supporters of the notorious apartheid -- voster and ian smith."

president mathieu kerekou said: "we support the arab people of palestine in their just and heroic struggle for returning to their fatherland and recovering their legitimate rights."

speaking of the efforts made by the people of benin to safeguard their national independence and build their country, the president pointed out: "to build a country free of foreign domination, they must first of all rely on their own forces. only thus can the country recover her dignity and true independence." he said: "our revolutionary government aims to gradually rid the people's republic of benin of the ignoble yoke of colonialism, neo-colonialism and international imperialism."

speaking of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and benin, president kerekou said: "the relations established in november 1964 were brutally and

unilaterally broken off in january 1966, under the injunctions of international imperialism, by the government of national betrayal which then directed our country.

"but the day after our revolutionary military government came into power, we dispatched a government delegation to your country and got in touch with the chinese revolution so as to renew and revitalize the militant friendship that had closely linked the people of our two countries. this delegation resumed diplomatic relations between our two countries on the basis of mutual respect of each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence."

the president said: "since the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china were given new recognition by the united nations organization, the international institution where, unfortunately, the superpowers set up an arbitrary rule, the people's republic of china has become the true hope of the third world countries." "the government of benin is rejoiced at the positive attitude adopted by your government on the question of revising the u.n. charter and the right of sea," the president added.

president kerekou warmly praised the chinese people for the brilliant revolutionary path they have travelled under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao tsetung.

he said in conclusion, "we earnestly and very sincerely hope that our current visit will not only further strengthen the ties of solidarity, friendship and cooperation that already exist between our two countries and two peoples, but also be a very useful contribution to the efforts made by the asian and african peoples in quest of a lasting unity against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid."

after their speeches, the band played the national anthems of benin and china respectively.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. in the course of the banquet, the band played such chinese works of music as "the great proletarian cultural revolution is fine" and "our fatherland in its new look", and the benin numbers "arise, men and women of benin" and "song of call to work".

among the guests were benin ambassador to china moussa bajo ali-traore, and mrs. ali-traore, diplomatic officials of the benin embassy here, journalists accompanying the delegation, and benin students in peking.

present were diplomatic envoys to china from various countries.

also present were leading members of government departments concerned, the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other departments concerned, including han nien-lung, ku ming, ho cheng-wen, chen chieh, chen mu-hua, chang chen-chiang, cheng tai-yu, hsieh hsin-ho, li hsin, ma yao-chi, jen chuan-sheng, chou hung-pao, wang chang-pai, chang chen-tung, miao hai-ling, hsiao tse-yao, wang shih-yen, tsui ping, chao chun-chen, liu hsi-chang, fu yu-fang, and li chin-hua, and chinese ambassador to benin ku hsiao-po.

Speech by Premier Hua Kuo-feng at Banquet in Honor of President of Benin

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1976)

following is the full text of premier hua kuo-feng's speech at a banquet here this evening in honour of president mathieu kerekou of the people's republic of benin:

your excellency respected president mathieu kerekou,
distinguished guests from benin,
friends and comrades,

we are very glad that, at the invitation of the chinese government, his excellency mathieu kerekou, president of the people's republic of benin, and the state delegation of benin led by him have come across vast oceans to china for an official visit, bringing with them the friendship of the people of benin. please allow me, on behalf of the chinese government and people, to express sincere and warm welcome to his excellency the president and the other distinguished guests from benin.

benin is a country situated in the western part of great africa and with a glorious tradition of combating imperialism and colonialism. the people of benin are industrious and valiant. they waged a long and heroic struggle to shake off the colonialist yoke and finally won national independence. in the last few years, the government and people of benin, under president kerekou's leadership, have devoted themselves to the defence of national independence, carried on national democratic reforms, laid stress on developing the national economy self-reliantly, attached importance to expanding agricultural production and actively fostered the spirit of national self-respect, and have achieved gratifying results in these respects.

in international affairs, the government of benin has pursued a policy of non-alignment, persisted in combating imperialism, colonialism, big-power hegemonism and power politics, supported the national liberation movements, opposed the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid and upheld the unity of africa and the third world, thus making a useful contribution to the united struggle of the people of the third world against imperialism and hegemonism. the chinese government and people heartily rejoice at the successes achieved by the government and people of benin and wish you continuous new victories on the road of advance of national independence.

friends and comrades,

at present, the world is in an epoch of great upheaval. all the basic contradictions are sharpening, and the factors for both war and revolution are increasing. the international situation is getting better and better; it is favourable to the rising third world and the revolutionary people of all countries but unfavourable to imperialism, colonialism and big-power hegemonism.

on the african continent which is seething with vitality, the situation is most heartening. the great african people have already stood up. in the struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and big-power hegemonism, defend national independence and develop the national economy, the independent african states, in mutual support, unity and cooperation, have fought together against common enemies and kept winning new victories. in a resolution adopted at its recent 13th session, the assembly of the heads of state and government of the organization of african unity points out that "the only effective guarantee for the african people of south africa against the repetition of massacres is the launching of armed struggle for the seizure of power by the people." it strongly condemns the reactionary authorities of south africa for their atrocity of savagely massacring black people at soweto. it also stresses the need of continuing the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, white racism, zionism and big-power hegemonism and for the independence of the whole of africa. this once again demonstrates the firm resolve of the african countries and peoples to fight in unity. the african people are clearly aware, too, that the road ahead is not smooth. the white racist regimes in south africa and rhodesia will never be reconciled to defeat; they will yet put up last-gasp struggles. the two superpowers are intensifying their fierce rivalry for southern africa. it is particularly note-worthy that the superpower claiming to be "the natural ally" of the african people, in furtherance of expansion and contention with the other superpower for hegemony in africa, is rabidly interfering in africa's internal affairs and working desperately to disrupt the unity of the african countries and of the national liberation movements under the pretexts of

"supporting national liberation movements" and "friendly cooperation". this superpower's criminal activities of flagrant expansion in africa and disruption of relations among african countries are being recognized as such by more and more african countries. we are sure that, in the interest of the common fight against the enemies, the great african people will heighten their vigilance, strengthen their unity, guard against the tiger while repelling the wolf, persevere in struggle and rule out superpower interference, and will frustrate the schemes of the enemies and win complete independence and liberation for the entire african continent.

following chairman mao's consistent teachings, the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support the african countries and people in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and against racism and zionism. africa belongs to the great african people. all outside forces of aggression without exception must get out of africa excl.

friends and comrades,

both china and benin are developing countries belonging to the third world. our two peoples shared the common experience of being long subjected to imperialist oppression and aggression and have always sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. since the resumption of diplomatic relations, relations between china and benin have developed satisfactorily. president kerekou's current visit to china is a big event in the history of relations between china and benin. we are sure that his excellency the president's visit will make a positive contribution to enhancing the friendship between the peoples of china and benin and further developing the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. we wish his excellency the president a completely successful visit.

now, i propose a toast

to the friendship between the peoples of china and benin,

to the prosperity of the people's republic of benin and the well-being of her people,

to the health of his excellency president mathieu kerekou,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from benin,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all friends and comrades present here excl.

Speech by President Mathieu Kerekou of
Benin at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1976)

following is the full text of the speech by president mathieu kerekou of the people's republic of benin at a banquet given in his honour by premier hua kuo-feng here this evening:

your excellency mr. premier,

your excellencies messrs. members of the government of the people's republic of china,

your excellencies messrs. ambassadors,

distinguished guests and dear friends:

we are keenly and deeply touched by the enthusiasm of the people and the warm welcome we have received from the leaders in the great people's republic of china -- the indestructible, anti-imperialist citadel of the red east and the exploited peoples of the world. we are very sensible of the amiable and cordial words of welcome and encouragement which his excellency mr. premier hua kuo-feng just spoke with regard to our people, our delegation and myself.

on this historic occasion of our sojourn in the cradle of a new world, of freedom and prosperity in all spheres of social life, for the working class and the broad masses of people yesterday exploited, oppressed and humiliated, please allow us to express to you sincerely, mr. premier, in the name of the delegation accompanying us and in our own name, our profound gratitude to you, and through your illustrious person, to the government and the valiant people of china for your cordial invitation to visit your great and beautiful country.

for our presence today, thursday july 15 of 1976, in peking, the capital of free and socialist china, we owe it to the founder of new china, the great leader of your country, the respected teacher his excellency mr. chairman mao tsetung who has led the great and glorious chinese communist party for more than 50 years. for this visit, we also owe it to the chinese government which has kindly invited us to pay a state visit to the people's republic of china.

because of the arduous and complex tasks incumbent on the leaders of a young revolution which will soon become four years old and which is launched under the historical conditions of our country, we were unable to take up earlier the kind invitation given us to visit the people's republic of china. we regret it wholeheartedly.

but today our joy is immense as we set foot on the soil of the great modern china, precisely at a moment when the international situation is dominated by the irresistible revolutionary tempest of national independence blowing across countries under colonialism and neo-colonialism, and the tempestuous and indomitable current of social revolution which arouses, by successive waves, the working people and exploited masses on the whole planet, particularly on our vast and beautiful continent of africa, that is, the deepening and radical development of all the past struggles that will be intensified in the last quarter of the 20th century.

thus, in southeast asia, after several decades of staunch, patient and persevering people's armed struggle, is not a unified and socialist viet nam founded? has not a free and revolutionary kampuchea arisen? has not a democratic and revolutionary laos emerged in the flames of protracted war? no longer can any of the reactionary forces in the world, even in possession of the most deadly and sophisticated weapons ever made for the most odious and ignoble crimes, obstruct the profound and strong revolutionary current of our era. this is because in all parts of the world the consciousness of the revolutionary people is heightened, for whom the absolute weapon is the people themselves, provided they are mobilized and organized in struggle and persevere in protracted war with a clear vision of their objectives and fundamental interests.

it is because of our conviction in this truth of the contemporary world that we are sure the province of taiwan will return to the great socialist motherland, the people's republic of china, despite the ultimate manoeuvres of withdrawal and the rear-guard fighting of imperialism and its reactionary local henchmen. our country, the people's republic of benin, will firmly defend this just position wherever we may be.

it is also because of our conviction in this truth of our century that we firmly believe that the people of korea will inevitably achieve their reunification and we firmly support the just propositions advanced by their beloved leader president kim il sung in this regard.

in africa, the collapse of the portuguese colonial empire has brought about more than ever before the deepening and radical development of the national liberation struggles. independence opens up the perspective of building a new society, a socialist society, where alone the free people and master of their own destinies become an impregnable wall against which all attacks by international imperialism and its local henchmen will be smashed. for us, the africans, this new situation created in the south of our continent constitutes an accelerator for the final national liberation movements.

the fraternal peoples of namibia, zimbabwe and azania, in possession of liberated rear areas, will demonstrate the centuries-old revolutionary capacity of the african peoples for definitively liquidating the last bastions of international imperialism, namely the fascist and racist regimes of the vile and criminal supporters of the notorious apartheid -- voster and ian smith. the fight of the peoples of south africa is our fight and we shall do all we possibly can to bring about at an early date their appearance in the historical scene as free peoples. the ghastly massacres in sharpville, soweto and elsewhere will ineluctably be avenged.

finally, because we are united in the struggle of all the peoples of our continent that we are presently all the more perturbed by the confusion created by evil forces for delaying the liberation of djibouti and keeping the comores artificially divided. what is still more disturbing is the new situation in which certain countries having just gained a certain degree of independence, try to replace old colonialism by plunging into expansionist adventures blindly and unconsciously under the cover of inexplicable historical rights. for us benin people, all countries -- big or small, populous or not, rich or poor -- have the natural, inalienable right to self-determination, a recognized right for all people and countries that aspire freedom and dignity and on that account merit respect, consideration and unconditional support. this is the profound significance of the unreserved recognition our country, the people's republic of benin, has given to the saharawi arab democratic republic under the leadership of the polisario front upon its proclamation of independence.

in short, we may affirm that nothing whatever today can indefinitely oppose the irresistible revolutionary current of the peoples of the world and it is also true even in the complicated situation that faces the arab peoples of palestine whom we support in their just and heroic struggle for returning to their fatherland and recovering their legitimate rights which have been trampled upon by zionism with the powerful support of certain big imperialist powers.

your excellency mr. premier,

your excellencies members of the government of the people's republic of china,

excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

in the flames of the national liberation struggles waged by the peoples of the world and in the countless difficulties which mark the way to the realization of a more beautiful world, of prosperity and of peace of the labouring people, the great chinese people who, like all other peoples of the third world, experienced feudal

regimes, foreign domination and oppression by reactionary classes prove to be their responsible companion in arms. the chinese people's extremely effective support and assistance has greatly contributed to the triumph of the cause of the international proletariat.

the struggles in the past 50 years and more have enabled the chinese people, mobilized, organized and educated by the communist party and led by his excellency the respected mr. chairman mao tsetung, to acquire entirely new human qualities, for the industrious and courageous chinese people, though not having everything, yet not far from it, know that they must make necessary sacrifices for the sake of active and militant solidarity and proletarian internationalism. in doing so, they strictly respect the sovereignty and dignity of others. by this dignified and responsible attitude, the great new china provides effective assistance to the development of the new nations which are emerging difficultly from the long nights of colonialism and neo-colonialism. this undoubtedly constitute an important and determining factor in the acceleration of the current march of progressive mankind.

in a sense, therefore, it may be said that the present international situation is favourable to the revolution africa and our country, the people's republic of benin, are experiencing.

in fact, until october 26, 1972 when we started the process of our revolution, our country was subjected to cruel foreign exploitation, coupled with the oppression of the people, by the leading class hostile to the interests of the masses of the people. the resistance and struggles by the benin people was the source of constant instability of the governments of betrayal and national submission during the 12 years after our country's independence.

the hope of achieving effective and definite liberation went up on october 26, 1972 when the armed forces took the patriotic action. this patriotic action is guided and precisely shown in the programme of national construction which, on november 30, 1972, was adopted by the people of our country with enthusiasm. they know to build a country free of foreign domination, they must first of all rely on their own forces. only thus, can the country recover her dignity and true independence.

but through revolutionary practice, we have come to understand that essentially the development of a country can be realized only for the benefit of a given class and that the struggle that has gone on since the adoption of our national programme is the class struggle between the local bourgeoisie supported by financial powers and the masses of the people. therefore it is

made clear that the programme of national construction is a programme of the entire people of benin in both its execution and the happy results it will achieve. in clear terms, we show that we aim at building a society in which life is good. but good life in this new society for which class? for the bourgeoisie and exploiters or for the proletariat and the exploited masses? actually, for the bourgeoisie and the exploiters, there will be no new society in which they can lead a better life than the one in which they ruled and exploited others. since then, we have made it still clearer that the social orientation of our revolution is to establish a socialist society by following the principles and laws of marxism-leninism.

finally, to cope with the growing aggressiveness of the enemies of our country and people after the adoption of the historic decisions of immense social importance, we must start immediately to perfect the organization of the masses of the people and give them revolutionary leadership so as to bring into full play their role as the motive force of the history of our country. we took the first step in this primordial and essential domain by founding our marxist-leninist vanguard party on november 30, 1975, the benin people's revolution party.

founded on this new basis, the people's republic of benin will be able to ensure its harmonious development and fulfil her international obligations correctly and entirely in the new spirit of responsibility.

your excellency mr. premier,

please allow me to call to mind here the excellent friendly relations and cooperation between the people's republic of china and the people's republic of benin. however, these relations established in november 1964 were brutally and unilaterally broken off in january 1966, under the injunctions of international imperialism, by the government of national betrayal which then directed our country.

but the day after our revolutionary military government came into power, we dispatched a government delegation to your country and got in touch with the chinese revolution so as to renew and revitalize the militant friendship that had closely linked the people of our two countries. this delegation resumed diplomatic relations between our two countries on the basis of mutual respect of each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

through the initial governmental contact taken by our delegation and the chinese authorities, we understand that your government has expressed in concrete terms its intention to strengthen its aid to the people's republic of benin so as guarantee the work of our priority

programmes in economic development, which is the basic condition for genuine independence. therefore the cooperation agreements signed on december 29, 1972 showed the great understanding and particular interest your government attached to the objectives set by the benin revolutionary government of national liberation, construction, the unity of progressive forces and the economic, social and cultural development. our revolutionary government aims to gradually rid the people's republic of benin of the ignoble yoke of colonialism, neo-colonialism and international imperialism.

therefore our two governments share the concern to make positive contributions to international cooperation, particularly the cooperation among countries which, like china and benin, firmly seek to ensure prosperity and happiness due to their working people who will lead a happy life in a new society.

in other respects, the heroic chinese people's revolutionary tradition, the protracted war of resistance and of liberation fought heroically and victoriously by the chinese people in the past half a century against domestic reactionaries and all kinds of imperialists, the gigantic efforts made by the chinese people for building their country in face of serious difficulties of all kinds and coming from all sides, and finally the vanguard role they have played in defending the interests of the afro-asian countries and the liberation movements have all helped to place them in a prime position in the whole world.

it is with a legitimate pride on october 1971 that the chinese people recovered their legitimate seat in the united nations, a seat which had long been usurped by the reactionary clique entrenched on taiwan province which is an integral part of the territory of the people's republic of china and which will inevitably return to its motherland.

your excellency mr. premier,

your excellencies, messrs. members of the government of the people's republic of china,

excellencies, messrs. ambassadors,

distinguished guests, dear friends,

since the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china were given new recognition by the united nations organization, the international institution where, unfortunately, the superpowers set up an arbitrary rule, the people's republic of china has become the true hope of the third world countries. as rising forces, they are striving to establish a new economic

order, which is the sole basis of genuine peace. in this respect, the government of benin is rejoiced at the positive attitude adopted by your government on the question of revising the u.n. charter and the right of sea. this valiant stand is a precious contribution to the democratization of international relations.

in all, the history of struggle and resistance of our two peoples require us to be more aware today than ever before of the important role we should play in the harmony of progressive nations to the world.

without recalling the past of the great chinese people and their glorious history of revolutionary struggle under the brilliant leadership of the great leader, his excellency respected mr. mao tsetung, the people's republic of china represents a vivid reality and an essential component of the present world to the people's republic of benin.

therefore, the benin revolution, still young, should draw inspiration from the long and very rich experience of the chinese revolution, consequently approach her and cooperate with her in order to promote the necessary transformations of the contemporary mankind. in fact, we two people have already long passed beyond the stage of empty aspirations and irreversibly engaged in a vast enterprise of effective and fruitful cooperation. the many political delegations and the technical missions exchanged between our two countries and the projects in the course of the realization of this cooperation are vivid, concrete and eloquent testimonies. that is why we avail ourselves of this rare opportunity of our presence in the people's republic of china to express once again our thanks to the friendly chinese people and their great, dignified leaders for all the assistance they have accorded us.

if the willingness to cooperate can manifest itself among countries having different political, economic and social systems, we think sincerely that it can manifest itself with still greater force and prominence between the people's republic of china and the people's republic of benin, which have embarked on the same road, and are consequently engaged in the same struggle. our bilateral relations, of which we shall together work on the present situation and future perspectives during our sojourn, are doubtlessly developing continuously. but we can push them forward and improve them still further. in this regard, it is happy to note that our two countries have a firm determination.

we earnestly and very sincerely hope that our current visit will not only further strengthen the ties of solidarity, friendship and cooperation that already exist

between our two countries and two peoples, but also be a very useful contribution to the efforts made by the asian and african peoples in quest of a lasting unity against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid.

we expect with interest to visit some regions of your beautiful country and learn more from the great chinese people and their rich legacy. to learn, we shall undoubtedly be guided by this profound idea of the venerated chairman mao tsetung, the great and respected leader of china, which i have the honour to quote with the permission of his excellency mr. premier:

"now, there are two different attitudes towards learning from others. one is the dogmatic attitude of transplanting everything, whether or not it is suited to our conditions. this is no good. the other attitude is to use our heads and learn those things which suit our conditions, that is, to absorb whatever experience is useful to us. that is the attitude we should adopt."

various distinguished guests, dear friends, now let's propose toasts:

to the health and longevity of his excellency, respected mr. chairman mao tsetung,

to the health of his excellency, mr. premier,

to the grandeur and prosperity of the people's republic of china,

to the constant development and strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between china and benin excl.

long live the valiant chinese people excl.

preparedness for the revolution excl.

continue the struggle excl.

peking, july 15, 1976.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Denunciation of Miyazawa Continues in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 15, 1976)

personages of various circles and public opinion in japan continued to strongly denounce japanese foreign minister miyazawa for his anti-china statement.

tamura, a journalist in abashiri city, hokkaido, said, "we japanese people will never tolerate foreign minister miyazawa's attack on the chinese people for supporting the japanese people's struggle to recover the northern territories. his remarks constitute an attempt to obstruct the japanese people's struggle to recover their northern territories. however, our determination to recover the northern territories is unshakable."

shiroshi kiyokawa, a young man of fukuoka, kyushu region, engaged in the movement for the recovery of the northern territories, said, "it is shocking that foreign minister miyazawa described the chinese people's support for our movement for the recovery of the northern territories as 'interference' in japanese-soviet affairs. he has completely forgotten the stand a japanese should take excl." he added, "of late, soviet warships operate unscrupulously in waters around the japanese islands. it was at such a time that foreign minister miyazawa made the remarks. in so doing, he was trying to lead astray the struggle of the japanese people for independence and defence of state sovereignty. we shall never tolerate this. we strongly demand that the japanese government recover our northern territories as soon as possible, and we vehemently condemn the soviet hegemonic acts."

"northern central news", organ of "the kansai association for promoting the return of the northern territories", in a commentary on july 12 said foreign minister miyazawa "called the chinese people's support for the japanese people's just struggle for the return of the northern territories 'interference' in the internal affairs of japan, as if the chinese people's support impedes the return of the northern territories. this is a logic of shifting one's responsibility onto others."

"anyone who bows to soviet hegemonism is certain to embark on a road hostile to the third world. this will never be allowed by the japanese people," the commentary added.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean People's Army Ensemble Leaves Wuhan for Shaoshan

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jul. 15, 1976)

the korean people's army ensemble led by major general kim ung do, director of the propaganda department of the k.p.a. general political bureau, left here by special train this evening for a visit to shaoshan, hunan province.

it is accompanied on the visit by ting li, deputy director of the cultural department under the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army.

prior to their departure, the korean comrades-in-arms were guests of honour at a banquet given by the p.l.a. wuhan units and the hupeh provincial and wuhan city revolutionary committees.

present at the banquet were yang teh-chih, commander of the p.l.a. wuhan units, wang ping, political commissar of the p.l.a. wuhan units, han ning-fu, secretary of the hupeh provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and wang ke-wen, secretary of the c.p.c. hupeh provincial committee and chairman of the wuhan city revolutionary committee. at the banquet, the korean and chinese comrades-in-arms proposed toasts to the daily enhancement of the great friendship and militant unity of the peoples and armies of china and korea.

while in wuhan, the korean people's army ensemble gave four performances of the full-length revolutionary opera "a true daughter of the party" and two song-and-dance performances to a total audience of 15,000 workers, peasants and soldiers. its successful performances left a deep impression on the audience.

the korean comrades-in-arms met with representatives of former chinese people's volunteers who were in the same companies with c.p.v. combat heroes, and made an excursion on the scenic east lake in wuhan.

the ensemble was given a warm send-off at the railway station by li hua-min, deputy commander of the p.l.a. wuhan units, chang yu-hua, deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. wuhan units, wang pu-ching, vice-chairman of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee, and more than 1,000 literary workers and artists and people of wuhan.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Director General of "El Sol de Mexico" Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1976)

benjamin wong castaneda, director general of "el sol de mexico", and his party left peking by air today for a visit to kwangchow before going home.

they were seen off at the airport by assistant editor-in-chief of the "people's daily" an kang and others.

mexican ambassador to china omar martinez legorreta was also present.

while in china, the mexican guests visited industrial, educational and agricultural units and toured places of historical interest in peking, nanking, changsha, shaoshan and shanghai.

CHINA AND NIGER

Vice Premier Ku Mu Meets Niger Government Economic and Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1976)

chinese vice-premier ku mu met here this afternoon with the niger government economic and trade delegation led by alfidja abderrahmane, minister of economic affairs, commerce and industry of the republic of niger. they had a cordial conversation in a friendly atmosphere.

niger ambassador to china tiecoura alzouma was present at the meeting.

present were chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang and department director of the ministry of foreign trade chang keng-ho.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Peking Reception in Honor of Philippine Cultural Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1976)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries hosted a reception here this evening in honour of the touring philippine cultural delegation with isabel santos as chairman and laura gorospe as co-chairman.

among the guests were anastacio bartolome, charge d'affaires ad interim of the philippine embassy here and embassy officials.

present were li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; liu ching-tang, vice-minister of culture; president wang ping-nan and vice-president lin lin of the host association; and leading members of departments concerned as well as representatives of peking literary and art workers.

isabel santos and wang ping-nan made speeches at the reception which was alive with warm expressions of friendship between the people of china and the philippines.

in his toast, wang ping-nan said: the philippine people had long waged unyielding struggles against imperialism and colonialism for national independence and liberation. in recent years, they have made unremitting efforts to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty. at present, the philippine people are joining forces with the people of southeast asian countries in the struggle against outside interference and control, hegemonism and power politics.

china and the philippines, he said, are close neighbours joined by a strip of water. the people of the two countries have a time-honoured traditional friendship and a long history of cultural exchanges between the two countries. since the normalization of the relations between the two countries, the friendly ties and cultural exchanges between the people of the two countries have been growing day by day.

he expressed the conviction that the delegation's current visit to china will surely make new contributions to the mutual understanding and friendship between the people and the literary and art workers of the two countries and to the development of cultural exchanges between the two countries.

isabel santos, chairman of the delegation, said in her toast: in tracing what is common to the cultures of our two countries, we reviewed our early culture and found that because we have had several centuries of cultural exchanges with china and other neighbouring countries in asia, our music, dance and folklore with national characteristics were made richer.

it is therefore with a deep feeling of kinship that we have come to your great country, in the great hope of having more extensive and more frequent cultural exchanges with the people of your country, she said, adding that: by our current performance tour we will contribute to the friendship and mutual understanding between the people of our two countries.

the artists of the two countries sang songs and played music at the reception.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet Revisionists' False Rhetoric and Boastfulness to Hide Crop Failures, Huge Military Spending

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1976)

soviet grain output figures are being exaggerated and those of military spending minimized to the utmost by the soviet press and brezhnev himself in defence of disastrous crop failures and the sharp increase in military spending. this is what the soviet revisionists are doing with respect to the publication of statistics. this is revealed in an article by hsin ping entitled "false rhetoric and boastfulness".

the soviet people are much dissatisfied with brezhnev's agricultural policy and his revisionist line which have inevitably resulted in consecutive deplorable harvests and the one last year was especially disastrous. worried by this situation, the frantic but brittle brezhnev clique hastened to order the soviet mass media to come out with articles in its defence.

the soviet weekly "new times" in its 24th issue this year carries a "wonderful" article which prates about the "superiority" of the soviet farming system. the article says that the soviet union has made rather good achievements in grain production in the "three key indices: crop yield, gross harvest and per capita production". the weekly denounces all statements that soviet agriculture is in utter chaos as "anti-soviet fables" and "untenable".

but according to the obviously doctored soviet official data, both crop yield and gross harvest in 1975 receded to that of 1962 and per capita grain production to that of 1913 in tsarist russia.

referring to soviet grain imports, the article says that the soviet union has to deliver "grain to the countries associated with the council of mutual economic assistance". the "collection of soviet foreign trade statistics in 1975", however, reveals that in 1975 the soviet union imported 15,910,000 tons of grain (western news agencies estimated soviet grain orders abroad in 1975 at 30 million tons), while its grain exports were only 3,580,000 tons.

the allegation that to import is for the sake of export is "untenable" because every country can buy grain from the united states and does not require the soviet union as its broker. people will naturally ask brezhnev: if all goes well with grain production in the soviet union, why does he have to live on imported grain?

as is well known, the soviet revisionist renegade clique has restored capitalism in the soviet union. it has seriously damaged soviet productive forces by spending large sums of money, manpower and materials in arms expansion and war preparations, thus plummeting agriculture and civilian industry into a deep crisis. the so-called "three key indices" for grain production are but materials fabricated by the soviet revisionists to hoodwink the soviet people. grain will not grow out of lie-mongering. in the long run, the moscow revisionists have to rely on imported grain for survival.

when brezhnev and company talk about their agriculture, they have the audacity to represent their shortfalls as "successes". conversely, when they talk about national defence spending, they leave no stone unturned to play it down.

in a speech on june 29, brezhnev said that with regard to the "soviet menace", it was only a non-existent "myth". the kremlin mouthpiece tass claimed that such statement was made to "mislead the public". and, to substantiate his argument, brezhnev listed these "eloquent facts": "the military budget of the u.s.a. is growing incessantly" and "the military spending of nato's west european member-countries has more than doubled in the five years from 1971 to 1975". only the soviet union seems to be most laudable, for it is the "only great power which does not increase its military spending from year to year". inferring from this, brezhnev said: if "one turns to facts, to reality", he will find that such statements that the soviet union is "building up armaments on a huge scale" are "fabrications".

well, let's now "turn to reality". the "reality" is that the 25th congress of the soviet revisionist party "has set the still bigger task and duty of strengthening soviet defence and developing soviet military might", as admitted by former soviet defence minister a. a. grechko; that the soviet press has even openly called on the soviet people to "spare no strength ... and even conscientiously endure all difficulties and restrictions ... in order to build military might"; and that "over 100 new land- and sea-based ballistic missiles were deployed (by the soviet union) during 1975," as revealed by the international institute for strategic studies in its "strategic survey 1975" published in london. the soviet armed forces have increased from about three million men in the 60's to 4.2 million men today. the soviet union is speeding up the building of aircraft carriers and other warships, while going all out on making research and manufacturing new guided missiles as well as nuclear and conventional weapons. what on earth are all these for if not "building up armaments on a huge scale"? however, soviet revisionist theorist v.v. zagladin noted that the soviet "strength is no less than the west in the military field...." one would ask: has the soviet union found any secret method to far surpass western arms expansion without increasing its national defence expenditure and bring about "a new balance of force in the world"? it is well known that the soviet union has continuously increased its actual military expenditure in recent years which now accounts for over one-third of its budget expenditure. obviously, the official figure of the soviet national defence budget is watered down tremendously and is, therefore, an out-and-out lie with a view to "misleading the public".

in his work "no falsehood excl. our strength lies in stating truth excl." lenin put it well: "false rhetoric and false boastfulness spell moral ruin and lead unfailingly to political extinction." brezhnev and his ilk who are ruined morally long ago have degenerated into resorting to lying and boasting to maintain their position. this is a sign that their political extinction is not far off.

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Sinister Motives Behind Soviet Scheme to "Internationalize" Cyprus Question

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1976)

two years have elapsed since the eruption of the cyprus crisis in july 1974. in the last two years, the greek and turkish communities in cyprus and the parties concerned have made various efforts for a solution to the crisis. but owing to the meddling, intervention and sabotage by the two superpowers, soviet social-imperialism in particular, the cyprus crisis is still there.

the soviet union has shown great interest in the cyprus question. over the past two years, it has acted in such a way as if it were the "saviour" of cyprus. it has said all the nice things but stopped at nothing in doing evils. it has stirred up trouble and sown discord everywhere for fear that it would have no chance to meddle in cyprus if the situation there calms down. it issued four government statements within a month or more following the eruption of the cyprus crisis, and numerous statements, talks, proposals and appeals were dished up in the two years. its tricks may vary, but they all have one clear-cut aim: to "internationalize" the cyprus question. at a u.n. security council meeting on june 11, this year, soviet representative yakov malik still obstinately clung to this stratagem. at that meeting, he once again hawked such wares as convening an "international conference on the cyprus question" and dispatching "an investigation mission to cyprus". but he was totally ignored at the security council as many countries had long seen through the scheme of the soviet union. on the order of the kremlin, tass came out with a statement on june 21 once again preaching for the convocation of an "international conference" which had been given the cold shoulder. as soon as the statement came out, it met with opposition from many prominent figures of both greek and turkish communities and press opinion in cyprus. one of the greek-cypriot leaders, clerides, held that internationalization could not solve the cyprus question and that "the soviet union's raising once again of this proposal is of no realistic significance". one of the turkish-cypriot leaders, denktash, pointed out that the soviet proposal for an "international conference" on cyprus is an intervention in the internal affairs of cyprus. "the big powers should keep themselves away from this question," he stressed. cypriot news commentaries have pointed out that the soviet request serves its own interests, and said that they "are not satisfied with" and even "entirely tired of" the soviet intervention. they asked moscow to "put an end to its cheap demagogy".

the soviet union's preach for "internationalizing" the cyprus question, in the final analysis, is to "legalize" its intervention in cyprus. cyprus, which lies in between europe and the middle east flanking europe, is the biggest island in the eastern mediterranean. the soviet union has long been keeping a covetous eye on this strategic island, but have not managed to find an opportunity to meddle in. soon after the eruption of the cyprus crisis in 1974, the soviet union seized the opportunity to dish up the "internationalization" and other proposals. in its view, once an "international conference" is convened or an "international investigation mission" is sent, the soviet union will be involved and will become a "party concerned" which has nothing to do with the cyprus question. in so doing, it can both interfere in the internal affairs of cyprus and contend for hegemony in the mediterranean with the other superpower.

it is not accidental that the soviet union again put forward the "internationalization" scheme although it has been repeatedly foiled. it may be recalled that egypt, which had suffered a lot from the soviet union, abrogated the egyptian-soviet "friendship treaty" last spring and expelled soviet sea overlords from the port of alexandria. later on the soviet union, which always attempts to fish in troubled waters in lebanon, found itself in an awkward predicament as the situation there deteriorated drastically. its position in rivalry for hegemony in the mediterranean is no better. therefore, in the last two months or more, it sent many warships from the black sea to the mediterranean, bringing the number of its vessels there from some 50 to more than 70, which greatly outnumber u.s. warships there. on board these warships were marine corps, tanks and armoured personnel carriers. chief of general staff of the soviet army forces kulikov went to the mediterranean sea on board a guided missile cruiser. all this has been threatening the security of the mediterranean countries including cyprus and aims to step up contention with the other superpower.

what deserves attention is that while peddling the idea of "internationalization" of the cyprus question, the soviet union has done everything possible to sow discord and make trouble between the greek and turkish communities in cyprus and other parties concerned. it alleged that "there have been more active attempts" "to partition cyprus", and that the "normal life in the country has been upset as a result of constant foreign interference". in fact, the sinister "foreign interference" comes exactly from the soviet union. it is the soviet social-imperialists which are trying hard to "partition", "upset" and dominate cyprus.

moreover, the soviet union spread the notion with ulterior motive that "talks between representatives of the greek and turkish communities of the island have reached an impasse," and that "difficulties" "manifested

themselves in the inter-community talks." it is well known that the representatives of the greek and turkish communities in the island have held five rounds of talks since september, 1974 which have brought about a good start in the settlement of their own problem by the cypriot people themselves and that a number of specific matters have gradually been tackled. the allegation about "difficulties" and "impasse" on the cypriot inter-community talks is aimed at nothing but trying to make people believe that the talks between the two cypriot communities have failed, an "international conference" has to be held, and it is time for the soviet union to take control of the situation.

the people of the two cypriot communities will not be taken in by the soviet "internationalization" scheme. they will free themselves from the interference and sabotage of the two superpowers and obtain a reasonable settlement of the cyprus question as early as possible through patient and peaceful negotiations among the parties concerned in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation.

CHINA AND TANZANIA AND ZAMBIA

Tanzam Railway Hand-over Ceremony Held in Zambia

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jul. 14, 1976)

a grand ceremony of the handing over of the tanzania-zambia railway was held at the new kapiri mposhi station in zambia's central province this morning. about 10,000 people joyfully celebrated the successful completion ahead of schedule and beginning of official operation of the tanzam railway.

attending the ceremony were zambian president k.d. kaunda, tanzanian president julius nyerere, zairian president mobutu sese seko, botswana president seretse khama, secretary-general of the united national independence party (unip) a.g. zulu, zambian prime minister elijah h.k. mudenda, most of the members of the unip central committee, other zambian high-ranking officials and officers, and all members of the government delegations of tanzania, zaire and botswana.

head of the chine. government delegation and vice-premier sun chien and all members of the delegation were present.

present also on the occasion were zambian ambassador to china a.s. masiye, tanzanian ambassador to china j.m. lusinde, chinese ambassador to zambia li chiang-fen, chinese ambassador to tanzania liu chun, leader of the chinese railway working team pu ke, zambian, tanzanian and chinese workers and engineering and technical personnel who took part in the railway's construction, officials of the tanzam railway authority, zambians from all walks of life, diplomatic envoys of various countries to zambia and african freedom-fighters.

today, the new kapiri mposhi station was permeated with a warm atmosphere of militant friendship among the peoples of zambia, tanzania and china. huge portraits of president kaunda, president nyerere and chairman mao tsetung were hung on the building of the station. a huge red banner strung on the building reads in chinese and english: "long live the friendship among the peoples of zambia, tanzania and china". at the square in front of the station, the national flags of zambia, tanzania, china, zaire and botswana and many colourful flags were fluttering in the breeze.

early in the morning, people in colourful national costumes poured towards the station from various parts of the country, singing and dancing joyfully to celebrate the happy occasion.

the hand-over ceremony started amidst the strains of the national anthems of china, tanzania, zaire, botswana and zambia. then president kaunda, president nyerere and vice-premier sun chien spoke at the ceremony.

president kaunda said, "across the borders of tanzania and zambia now lie the unbreakable rails made of steel, binding our two countries, constructed with the assistance of the people's republic of china." he solemnly declared that what the people of tanzania and zambian, with the great people of china under the leadership of chairman mao, have victoriously joined together, "let no man, no nation put asunder." he said, "the tanzanians and zambians must not allow it. indeed, botswana, zaire and other fraternal frontline states including mozambique, who value the unity as a cornerstone of african liberation and african unity, and who are totally committed to the fulfilment of the noble aspirations of the people of this region and africa in general must not allow it." he stressed, "to this struggle, zambia pledges its energies and resources in a common cause."

president kaunda said that tanzania and zambia "have a duty to nurture their relationship" and "to nourish this relationship by genuinely working together for a common destiny."

president nyerere said, "the railway, our railway, is completed. tanzania and zambia are linked by this railway."

he added that the railway has "major contributions to make to the african and third world development." he pointed out, "it provides a vital route to the sea for zambia through its northeastern areas, and it links the important and underdeveloped parts of tanzania, including the whole kufiji basin valley, with dar es salaam port and the rest of the country." he said, "it will greatly facilitate the trade between our two countries, and eventually between eastern and southern africa as a whole. it will, therefore, strengthen the policy of promoting inter-third world trade, and increase our freedom from neo-colonialist exploitation." he went on to say that the railway will be "helping the peoples of this part of africa to play their part in the struggle for african liberation, for it will strengthen our two countries; and both tanzania and zambia are fully committed to using their strength in support of the total liberation of our continent."

president nyerere stressed, "we must guard it with our lives, with our hard, devoted and disciplined work."

he also spoke of the friendship with the chinese people and expressed gratitude for the chinese assistance in building the railway.

chinese vice-premier sun chien said, "since the construction of the tanzam railway started in 1970, the workers, engineers and technicans of tanzania, zambia and china, under the loving care of president nyerere, president kaunda and chairman mao tsetung, have worked very hard with concerted efforts, and it took them only five years and more to complete the railway ahead of schedule. its successful completion is a great victory for the tanzanian and zambian peoples in their persistent efforts to develop their national economies independently. it greatly heightens the fighting will of the peoples of tanzania, zambia and the rest of great africa and deflates the arrogance of imperialism, colonialism and big-power hegemonism. it inexorably declares the bankruptcy of various invectives spread by the imperialists about the construction of this railway. it is an iron-clad proof that the great african people who have stood up are fully able to build up their countries with their own hands. we are sure that the completion and operation of the tanzam railway will play its due role in further developing the national economies of tanzania and zambia, enhancing the fraternal friendship between your two peoples and promoting the concerted struggle of central and eastern african states against imperialism."

he added, "in the course of building the tanzam railway, workers, engineers and technicians of tanzania, zambia and china have fought shoulder to shoulder, shared joys and hardships, cared for and learned from each other, thus setting a good example of unity and cooperation for the people of the third world. some of them gave their lives for this friendship road, watering

with their blood the flower of friendship of our three countries. we will always cherish their memory. today, as we celebrate the successful completion of the tanzam railway, we can say with pride that this railway is a steel tie of friendship binding closer than ever the hearts of the peoples of tanzania, zambia and china. the chinese people highly treasure their profound friendship and militant unity with the peoples of tanzania and zambia forged in the years of common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and are determined to pass them on from generation to generation."

their speeches were warmly applauded.

after their speeches, a certificate of the handover of the tanzam railway was signed by j. mapoma, zambian minister of power, transport and communications, a. tandau, tanzanian minister of communications and transport, and fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries, on behalf of their respective governments.

the certificate says, "from march 25, 1976 to june 8, 1976, the officials and technical personnel designated respectively by the three governments together with the chinese railway working team and the tanzania-zambia railway authority conducted a joint acceptance inspection of all engineering works, installations and equipment of the tanzam railway." it says, "the three governments have agreed that the tanzam railway be officially handed over by the chinese government to the governments of tanzania and zambia on july 14, 1976."

vice-premier sun chien on behalf of the chinese government presented railway special carriages as gifts to presidents kaunda and nyerere respectively. president kaunda presented mementoes to the chinese technical personnel and tanzanian and zambian construction workers for signifying the important role played by them in the construction of the railway. when president nyerere unveiled the monument to the completion of the tanzam railway, the meeting place burst out into prolonged applause. the leaders and peoples of the three countries shook hands and embraced each other warmly to celebrate the successful completion of the railway.

after the ceremony, the hosts and guests rode in a special train to and from luanshimba railway station (the first station from kapiri mposhi to dar es salaam). they were fully satisfied with the construction of the railway.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Guests from Federal Republic of Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1976)

chinese vice-foreign minister yu chan met and had a friendly talk here today with carl schweitzer, parliament member of the social democratic party of the federal republic of germany, and his party.

present were hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and hsu wei-chin, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairian President Receives Chinse Vice Premier

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jul. 14, 1976)

zairian president mobutu sese seko received sun chien, head of the chinese government delegation and vice-premier of the state council, here this afternoon, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

present on the occasion was ho ying, member of the chinese delegation and vice-minister of foreign affairs.

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* NATIONAL *
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LANGUAGE REFORM

Beat Back the Right-Deviation Wind To Reverse Verdicts, Speed Up the Reform of Chinese Characters

by

Chang Hsüeh-t'ao (张学涛), a worker of the NCNA Printing Press;
Chang Shih-jung (张世荣), a worker of the Jen-min Jih-pao Printing Press;
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(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 18, 1976)

At a time great victories are won in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts personally initiated and led by the great leader Chairman Mao, we have studied a series of most important instructions recently issued by Chairman Mao and reviewed the brilliant "On New Democracy" written by Chairman Mao more than thirty years ago. Chairman Mao points out: "After the democratic revolution the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants did not stand still, they want revolution. On the other hand, a number of Party members do not want to go forward; some have moved backward and opposed the revolution. Why? Because they have become high officials and want to protect the interests of the high officials." We workers will forever follow the great leader Chairman Mao to make revolution. We understand from our personal experience that only socialism can save China, that the bright future lies in the realization of communism, and that only by means of liberating the whole mankind can the proletariat liberate itself. On the revolutionary road, we must persistently and bravely press ahead, and can never stand still or go backward.

For the sake of protecting the interests of the high officials practicing revisionism, this arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing ignores the interests of the broad masses of working people, frenziedly opposes socialist new things, and is opposed to the occupation of the realm of the superstructure by the workers, peasants and soldiers. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's contradiction with us is antagonistic. In order to win emancipation politically and stand on our feet culturally, we of the working class must thoroughly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

In "On New Democracy" Chairman Mao teaches us: "New-democratic culture belongs to the broad masses and is therefore democratic. It should serve the toiling masses of workers and peasants who make up more than 90 percent of the nation's population and should gradually become their very own." We feel that socialist culture in particular should take this course, that is, to serve the working people who make up more than 90 percent of the Chinese nation as a whole and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Meanwhile, we recognize that in order to achieve this, the reform of the written language constitutes an important link. As we printing workers have to handle lead types every day, we understand very well the difficulties brought by the complicated Chinese characters to the laboring people. Chinese characters must be reformed so that they could be mastered by the broad masses of laboring people.

Lu Hsün once said that the Chinese characters "are a formidable legacy left us by our ancestors. After devoting many years of time to them, people still find them difficult for application. Because they are difficult, many people just ignore them.... And also because they are difficult, some people regard them as treasures and juggle with them." ("Silent China" in San Hsien Chi) These words incisely point out the complexity and danger of the Chinese characters. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "the written language must be reformed under given conditions," we suggest that the reform of Chinese characters be speed up so as to realize the standardization of Chinese characters.

What is meant by the standardization of Chinese characters? It is the need to lay down the standard number, standard form and standard pronunciation of Chinese characters. What is most important at present is to stipulate the standard number or to reduce the number of Chinese characters and to stipulate the standard Chinese characters for modern use.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, under the leadership of the Party, certain achievements have been made in work to reform the written language of China, and due to the simplification of Chinese characters and the regulation of variants, the question of simplifying the form and reducing the number of characters has been solved to a certain extent. The popularization of the standard spoken language throughout the country is also of advantage to the gradual unification of the pronunciation of Chinese characters. However, there are still too many Chinese characters, and there are no set standards for distinguishing those obsolete and archaic characters from the characters in general use. This is a major question which must be urgently solved in work to reform the Chinese characters.

At present, there are as many as between 7,000 and 8,000 Chinese characters in general use, but there are not many characters in common use. If a comprehensive adjustment is made of the Chinese characters in actual use according to the frequency of usage (that is, the number of Chinese characters used in a book or a newspaper, and the number of times each character appears), that is, if in the process of simplifying the form of characters we also actively adopt the method of substitution with homonyms and merging of variants to compress the number of characters, it is entirely possible to develop a set of more than 3,000 standard Chinese characters. Besides these 3,000 or more standard characters, the large number of rarely used and obsolete characters should be looked upon as archaic Chinese characters for use only in ancient records of cultural objects and by other professional workers; they should no longer be used in books and periodicals. If such characters have occasionally to appear for denoting the names of people or places or when quoting from ancient writings, they can also be replaced with standard Chinese characters with the same pronunciation. In this way, a line of demarcation can be drawn between modern Chinese characters and ancient Chinese characters, and everything will be clear in concept and in use.

For a time before this, under the leadership of the Party committees of the relevant units and with the assistance of part of the middle school teachers and students and master workmen of the printing presses, we conducted an investigation into the frequency of Chinese characters used. On this basis, we started our research work in standard Chinese characters.

According to our statistics, among the 6,967,000 or more characters in 7,075 articles--including the domestic and international news releases compiled and issued by the New China News Agency and the political, economic, cultural and educational, scientific and technical articles carried in Jen-min Jih-pao, Chieh-fang-chün Pao, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, Pei-ching Jih-pao and other newspapers, 5,080 characters are used. These 5,080 characters are divided into two categories according to the frequency of usage, with the commonly used characters put under the first category, and the occasionally used characters (characters next commonly used) and part of rarely used characters put under the second category. The obsolete and rarely used characters deducted from these 5,080 characters are put under the third category.

There are 2,076 characters under the first category which account for 99 percent in accumulated usage. With these characters mastered, it is possible to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, write ordinary letters and articles, and read books and newspapers. These 2,000 and more commonly used characters must in the main be retained, but those with too many strokes should be simplified, and a very few characters can be replaced with standard characters of similar pronunciation. Our statistics show that a reduction in the number of Chinese characters not only is essentially but also possible.

There are 3,004 characters under the second category which account for one percent in accumulated frequency. Characters of this category can be retained in part, while another part should be replaced with standard characters with the same pronunciation.

The characters under the third category are those not under the first and second categories. They are obsolete and rarely used characters, and the overwhelming majority of them are archaic ancient characters. Such characters must all be replaced with standard characters with the same pronunciation.

We combine the data investigated with our experience, and study as we work. After more than three months, we have put in order a draft list of more than 3,200 standard Chinese characters for discussion and study.

We have carried out only some preliminary work in standardizing the number of Chinese characters. "Nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights." We are confident that under the leadership of the Party, by depending on the wisdom and creative power of the masses, we certainly can formulate a good proposal for introducing standard Chinese characters.

The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers have a pressing demand for the reform of Chinese characters. However, as in other realms, there is at all times also the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the written language reform realm. We must steadfastly carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, deeply criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts so as to enable work in reforming the written language to move forward along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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CRITICISM OF WATER MARGIN

Why Is It Necessary to Cover Up the Principal Contradiction in Society?

by

the theory study group of the 8th company of a certain unit of the Canton units

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao June 24, 1976)

"The principal contradiction in feudal society was the contradiction between the peasantry and the landlord class." However, Sung Chiang in Water Margin turned this principal contradiction into the contradiction between the "honest and virtuous" and the "corrupt and wicked". In socialist society, "the principal contradiction is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie," but Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, turns this principal contradiction into the contradiction between the so-called "need to boost" modernization and "holding back" science and technology, culture and education. Why should Sung Chiang, the capitulationist of ancient time, and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the modern capitulationist, go all out to cover up and obliterate the principal contradiction in society? An analysis of their class origin, reactionary objective and conspiratorial measures will show us that this is absolutely no chanced coincidence.

Sung Chiang and Teng Hsiao-p'ing has each his own profound class origin for obliterating the principal contradiction in society.

Sung Chiang was a landlord element who wormed his way into the peasant insurgent army. He always regarded upholding the feudal system used by the landlord class to oppress the peasantry as "the soaring ambition" of his life, and loyalty to the great Sung emperor, the grand chieftain of the whole landlord class as the highest criterion in his conduct of affairs. Such a reactionary stand determined that Sung Chiang necessarily would neither be willing nor dare to acknowledge the ruthless exploitation and oppression of the peasantry by the landlord class as well as the irreconcilable contradiction between them. Therefore, he tried his utmost to embellish the emperor, the general representative of the landlord class, as the "most holy and wise" representative of the interests of the whole society, the Sung dynasty under the dictatorship of the landlord class as the protector of the country of the whole people. He publicized that only a few "corrupt and wicked" people were responsible for bringing "ruin to the state, the home and the people" in a vain attempt to convince people that there was basically no conflict of interests between the peasantry and the landlord class represented by the emperor.

The basic reason of Teng Hsiao-p'ing in saying that class contradiction in socialist society can no longer be clearly seen is that he himself represents the bourgeoisie and is a person in power taking the capitalist road who has wormed his way into the organs of the dictatorship of

the proletariat. The bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders within the Party are the main force conducting a test of strength with the proletariat and practicing capitalist restoration. Consequently, the principal contradiction in society finds concentrated expression in the contradiction of the proletariat with the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party represented by Teng Hsiao-p'ing. If Teng Hsiao-p'ing acknowledges this contradiction, it is tantamount to admitting that he is the main target of the socialist revolution. Therefore, in order to protect the interests of the bourgeoisie represented by himself, Teng Hsiao-p'ing necessarily has to try his utmost to cover up the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and especially the contradiction between the proletariat andthe capitalist-roaders within the Party.

The principal contradiction in society defines or influences the existence and development of other contradictions and determines the nature, target and task of the socialist revolution. Therefore, the formulation of a correct line can in no way depart from the study and analysis of the principal contradiction of the time in society. In order to change the nature, target and task of the revolution, tamper with the revolutionary line and push a revisionist line, Sung Chiang and Teng Hsiao-p'ing and bound to proceed from covering up and obliterating the principal contradiction in society.

This was how Sung Chiang Tampered with the peasant insurrection line of Ch'ao Kai. The struggle of the Lingshan uprising led by Ch'ao Kai was a struggle of the peasantry against the oppression and exploitation of the landlord class, but the struggle between the "honest and virtuous" and the "corrupt and wicked" advertised by Sung Chiang was the struggle of one faction against another within the landlord class. Sung Chiang used this contradiction within the landlord class to stealthily change the class contradiction, thus tampering with the essence of the peasant uprising.

The Liangshan insurgent army led by Ch'ao Kai "wanted to rival the great Sung emperor" and regarded the whole landlord class represented by the emperor the target of the revolution, but Sung Chiang hypocritically took the emperor and the peasants as one aspect of the contradiction and the so-called "corrupt officials" and "crafty ministers" as another aspect of the contradiction. Sung Chiang advocated opposing corrupt officials only but not the emperor, thus shifting the general orientation of the peasants' revolutionary struggle.

The insurgent army led by Ch'ao Kai wanted to "carry the war to the Eastern Capital and seize the throne from that bird," overthrow the whole Sung dynasty and seize power from the landlord class, but Sung Chiang wanted to "clean up the civil administration," "reform the laws of the land" for the feudal imperial court, and repair and protect the state appratus of the landlord class so that the feudal state could "rule forever in peace." This turned the task of the revolutionary struggle of the peasants from overthrowing the feudal imperial court into consolidating the rule of the feudal imperial court.

This is also how Teng Hsiao-p'ing has tampered with the basic line of the Party. He publicizes that the principal contradiction at the moment is the contradiction between the four modernizations and the "holding back" of science and technology, culture and education. He wants people to bury their heads in production and vocational work, so that "everything would revolve around the four modernizations." In this way, the socialist revolution of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes becomes purely a struggle for production. Under this beguiling slogan of "all for the sake of four modernizations" the capitalist-roaders within the Party, as the main target of the socialist revolution, are covered up, and the formidable task of replacing the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie with the dictatorship of the proletariat, defeating capitalism with socialism and ultimately realizing capitalism becomes merely the carrying out of economic construction. The revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link" cast forth by Teng Hsiao-p'ing publicizes the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces, basically negates the necessity of the socilaist revolution, writes off taking class struggle as the key link and the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and especially the bourgeoisie within the Party, and hence, tampers with the basic line of the Party.

The covering up of the principal contradiction in society by Sung Chiang and Teng Hsiao-p'ing is also a devious means employed by them to cover up their own counter-revolutionary features so as to deceive the revolutionary people and "properly justify" their practice of betrayal and capitulationist activities within the revolutionary ranks.

Sung Chiang made use of this point of opposing corrupt officials to disguise himself as an "adherent to justice" who actively took part in the peasant revolution to cover up his reactionary features as a representative of the landlord class, so that the peasant insurgents would overlook this termite who had sneaked into the revolutionary ranks. At the same time, it was precisely under the smoke screen of opposing the "corrupt and wicked" that Sung Chiang carried out a series of conspiratorial activities to usurp leadership, change the line, and work in collusion with officials at the imperial court to obtain an offer of amnesty and enlistment and to capitulate. He led the revolutionary peasants to serve the feudal dynasty "loyally," and hence, buried the cause of the Liangshanpo uprising. Moreover, when he capitulated to the imperial court, he at once tore off all disguises, colluded with the so-called "corrupt and wicked" representatives of the other faction of the landlord class to fight against the insurgent army under Fang La, and openly represented the landlord class in suppressing the peasantry.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing also put on the false appearance of "great concern for production" and enthusiasm for "realizing the four modernizations" to cover up his true features in representing the interests of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party, opposing the socialist revolution and restoring capitalism. He obliterates the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the difference between socialism and capitalism, removes the class content of "modernization," energetically whips up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts under the signboard of "all for the sake of the four modernizations," assembles a "home-going contingent" and launches an organized and planned counter-attack in revenge which is backed by a program

and public opinion against the new forces and new things emerging in the great proletarian cultural revolution, in a vain attempt to restore the old order and system of the bourgeoisie. The counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square has fully reveal the reactionary essence of Teng Hsiao-p'ing in representing the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party in the revolutionary ranks.

By way of comparing and analyzing Sung Chiang and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, we have come to understand that the representatives of the reactionary moribund class in the revolutionary ranks have all to make every effort to obliterate and cover up the principal contradiction in society, tamper with the revolutionary line, and cover up their restoration activities. Just as Lenin said: "Actually, the class struggle is getting ever more acute, but in statements, this contradiction is reconciled and alleviated" ("Notes on Imperialism" Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXXIX, p. 5) The more they want to represent the reactionaries in attacking the revolutionaries, the more they must distort and obliterate the principal contradiction in socialist society. This is a characteristic of past and present capitulationists who practiced revisionism. This tells us by negative example that in the whole historical period of socialism, a clear understanding of the principal contradiction in socialist society and of the nature, target task and prospects of the socialist revolution is of great importance toward strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and guarding against capitalist restoration. We must persist in taking class struggle as the key link, implement the basic line of the Party and continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

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Souls of Capitulationists

by

Ai K'o-en (艾克恩)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 24, 1976)

In a class society, the so-called "soul" of a person is nothing more than the manifestation of his class essence. This applies to people in actual life as well as to people in works of literature and art.

When Lu Hsün criticized the class-transcending "national spirit" advocated by the nationalists in 1926, he pointed out, "National spirit in China can be generally divided into two types: that of the officials and that of the bandits." He also explained that what he called "officials" referred to the bureaucrats of all ranks headed by the emperor, and what he called "bandits" actually meant the peasant revolutionary army.

However, class struggle is also very complicated. In the Chinese feudal society and in the violent struggle between the peasantry and the landlord class, some people with what appeared to be the "spirit of the bandits" had actually the "spirit of the officials". In spite of their physical presence in the peasant insurgent ranks, they actually practiced the fraudulent deal of upholding the feudal rule. The capitulationist Sung Chinag in Water Margin is a typical example. He displays the signboard of "opposing corrupt officials," declares that he wants to sweep away the "corrupt officials" and "evil ministers" harming the "faithful and honest" people and blocking their way to office, advertisers his desire to "give relief to the distressed and support those in peril," and appears to be very revolutionary indeed.

What is after all the fact?

Taking a sweeping look of Sung Chiang's entire life, he was from beginning to end a typical loyal vassal of the feudal dynasty. He could truly be said to have served his master without the slightest disloyalty. He put forward the program of "carrying out the wish of Heaven" and "aiding the state to bring peace to the people," and openly revised Ch'ao Kai's revolutionary line entirely on the basis of his die-hard stand of the landlord class. His so-called "carrying out the wish of Heaven" meant "carrying out" the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius for the Sung dynasty to enslave the working people. His so-called "aiding the state to bring peace to the people" actually meant "aiding" the "state" of the Sung dynasty to suppress the peasant revolution and bring peace to the "people" of the landlord class. He wormed his way into the revolutionary camp to carry out the subversive activities of "boring through" the cause of the revolution from within, and practice betrayal and capitulation to the landlord class. This clearly showed that he was a simon-pure representative of the "spirit of the officials" who played a role which the class enemies could not performed by means of overt robbery. In the name of "opposing corrupt officials," he actually protected the emperor and upheld the whole feudal dynasty in a tottering state.

After the death of Ch'ao Kai, he openly changed Ch'ao's Chamber of Assembly for Justice to the Hall of Loyalty and Justice, elbowed aside and attacked the revolutionaries, recruited and gave important posts to turncoat

generals from the imperial court and landlord-despots, and pushed a revisionist political line and organizational line. His statement that "I hope that the emperor will satisfy us by granting us at an early date an offer of amnesty and enlistment" exposed fully the sinister features of his eagerness to betray the peasant uprising and serve the Sung dynasty at an early date. In regard to Kao Ch'iu, the political representative of another faction of landlords, whom he loudly expressed his determination to "sweep away," the moment he received the promise of an early offer of amnesty and enlistment, he was at once beside himself with joy, and was so surprised by the great favor that he repeatedly expressed his "gratitude."

"As soon as he surrenders, Sung Chiang goes to fight Fang La." The deed of his fighting Fang La unmasked this capitulationist Sung Chiang who put on the "spirit of the bandits" and revealed the original features of his "spirit of the officials." Sung Chiang, this rascal who was "loyal to the emperor," "obeyed the mandate of Heaven" and "defended the state," regarded Fang La who did not "carry out the wish of Heaven" as an enemy, and could not tolerate him. The moment he heard that Fang La had mobilized a million "ruthlessly exploited" peasants to stage an uprising, he immediately requested permission to "quell" them. He fiercely pounced on the revolutionary army with his murderous face and a pair of killer's hands. He "beheaded people and exhibited their heads to the public." He "disemboweled people and ripped out their hearts." His brutality was enough to make one's blood boil. Like all jackals, when he started to bite, he was "invariably more vicious than his master."

Dissecting and analyzing the soul of the capitulationist Sung Chiang will help us appraise the soul of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party. The revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link" cast forth by him represents the interests of the bourgeoisie and its hope for restoration. For the sake of deceiving the world and cheating the public, he disguises himself as a savior and pretends to be extremely concerned with the socialist economic construction, the four modernizations and the well-being of the people. Although it is evident that he is energetically engaged in whipping up an "economic typhoon," promoting material incentives and sabotaging socilaist production, he talks at length about "boosting the national economy." Although it is evident that he has spread rumors to create trouble, sow discord and promote secessionist activities, he talk glibly about "stability and unity." From a bourgeois democrat in the past, Teng Hsiao-p'ing has become the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party in the period of socialism, and his reactionary words and deeds have fully revealed that there is still a bourgeois kingdom in the depth of his soul.

Lu Hsün reminded us long ago that those with what appeared to be the "spirit of the bandits" were at times still those with the "spirit of the officials." "This is something the appraisers of souls should pay great attention to." In order to appraise the souls of capitulationists with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, it is necessary to pay great attention to ripping off their masks to reveal their essence and expose the sordid soul of the reactionary class so as "to help all people recognize capitulationists."

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CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING

Dissecting and Analyzing Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "Experience"

by

Yu Ning (于宁)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao May 30, 1976)

Having gone through ten years of struggle, hundreds of millions of revolutionary people realize more and more profoundly that: "we couldn't do without the great proletarian cultural revolution." However the new and old bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party and all class enemies are full of animosities, bearing in mind all the time the reversal of verdicts.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the commander in their test of strength with the proletariat and the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, "risked his old life" to launch a counter-attack at the great proletarian cultural revolution and the new things and new forces emerging in the great cultural revolution. The weapon which he swung in his hand was called "experience." He angrily said that "as soon as a movement comes" it always "brings harm to" "the experienced cadres." On the other hand, he also indignantly said that the young cadres who took part in the "three-in-one combination" "have utterly no experience," and "viewed from the experience in the past few years, they have been promoted too fast and the results are not very satisfactory." Therefore, "without exception, all should not be recognized and should be sent once again back to the lower levels". He talked about "experience" all the time, as if in the world today, only he Teng Hsiao-p'ing was the most "experienced" and most respectful to "experience."

In the T'ienanmen Square counter-revolutionary political incident, a handful of class enemies flagrantly delivered reactionary speeches and put up reactionary posters to spitefully attack our great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee on the one hand and disgustingly play up Teng Hsiao-p'ing, their general backstage boss on the other hand. One of their eulogies praising the merits and virtues of Teng Hsiao-p'ing was that he "has experience."

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "What we call experience is the process and the end-result of carrying out a policy. Only through the practice of the people, that is, through experience, can we verify whether a policy is correct or wrong and determine to what extent it is correct or wrong." ("On Policy Concerning Industry and Commerce," Selected Works of Mao Tsetung, Horizontal Edition, p. 118)

What are after all the process and aim of the policy embodied in "experience" advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing?

After the start of the socialist revolution in China, from the sociaist transformation of agriculture, handicraft industry and capitalist industry

and commerce to the early period of the great proletarian cultural revolution, he followed Liu Shao-ch'i in pushing a counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and during the internal, he accumulated quite a lot of "experience" antagonistic to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. For instance, in the early period of the great cultural revolution, when he sent working teams to the lower levels to suppress the mass movement "like sending the fire brigade to fight a fire," he said: "The working teams should grope for a few typical experiences; otherwise, they would be chased out after a few days and this would also be to our disadvantage. After all, it is not good to let the kids themselves to make a fuss to the end." As a result, he not only failed to suppress "the kids" who rebelled against the capitalist-roaders, but even failed to cover up his own features as the No. 2 boss of Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois headquarters.

After he was criticized by the revolutionary masses, he verbally promised that he would "turn over a new leaf." However, once he regained part of power, he brought out his old "experience" gained before the great cultural revolution, added to it the "experience" of waving a red flag to oppose the red flag, and concocted the revisionist program with "the three directives as a key link." Actually, what he practiced was still the theme of "white cat, black cat." So it can be seen that Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "experience" is none other than the process and aim of following the capitalist road.

The use of "experience" as a weapon to attack the revolutionary force is not Teng Hsiao-p'ing's invention. After the 1911 Revolution, a gang of the remnant elders of the Ching Dynasty with pigtails hanging down their backs or coiled up on their heads styled themselves the "empiricists." They wagged their tongues, talked at length about "experience," opposed the revolution, and advocated back-to-the-ancients. Meanwhile, they flippantly jeered at those publicizing reform for improvement as "idealists," described the revolutionary ideals as "daydreaming" and called those with revolutionary ideals "dreamers."

What sort of trash was their "experience"? It was no more than a heap of decaying rubbish bequeathed by the overthrown Manchu monarch. Why did they bring such rubbish out and look upon it as treasure? On this, Lu Hsün made an extremely incisive analysis. He said that after the 1911 Revolution, with certain "theoretical matters coming true one after another," so the "idealists" "also raised their heads higher." But "on the other hand, the old bureaucrats who usurped and seized political power and the remnant elders who resented their being cold-shouldered and were prepared to show up again all detested this kind of idealists. They said that with such scientific theories and principles of law unheard of before lying in front of them, they could swagger along in big strides. Therefore, they sank into deep thought for three days and three nights and came out with a sharp weapon to wipe out the chief culprits of 'theory.' The big name of this sharp weapon was called 'experience'." Lu Hsün also pointed out: "Where did this experience come from? It came from the Ching Dynasty." Based on this "experience" of a former dynasty, all progressive ideas were "trodden under their boots to conformed to the established practice of their array of ancestors." (Hot Wind: Miscellaneous Writings No. 39) However, no matter how these "empiricists" attacked the reformists, they were still unable to stop the wheel of history from rolling forward.

More than half a century later, Teng Hsiao-p'ing, who boasted himself of "having experience" and was flattered as "experienced," has again brought out the weapon of "experience." This is definitely not a matter of coincidence. The great proletarian cultural revolution has crushed the two bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line has won great victories. Socialism is everywhere advancing victoriously, the dictatorship of the proletariat is more secure and the revolutionary new things are like flowers in full bloom. All these to Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, are like a bastion of iron "lying crosswise ahead" which precludes him from "swaggering along in big strides" on the road of restoration and regression.

Therefore, he sought help from the "experience" of the old "empiricists" and under the smokescreen of "experience", frenziedly attacked the proletariat. On the one hand, he sent a sedan-chair for the "experienced" to invite with reverence those unrepentant capitalist-roaders who "have been cold-shoulders and are prepared to show up again" to piece together a "home-going contingent." On the other hand, he swung the club of "no experience," and wished that he could knock down all the revolutionary new forces that had matured since the great cultural revolution and wipe out all the socialist new things.

"Reversing verdicts goes against the will of people." Under our great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant leadership, hundreds of millions of people of the entire nation stirred up a huge wave to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's old "experience" was once again criticized by the revolutionary people. The kind of "experience" advocated by him brought him not victory, but a more bitter defeat. If it is said that his "experience" has any intrinsic value then it is that it has again provided as with some experience by negative example in persistently continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "It is necessary to conscientiously sum up experience." "Historical experience merits attention. A line and a viewpoint must be talked over constantly and repeatedly. It won't do to talk them over with only a few people; they must be made known to all the revolutionary masses." In the entire historical period of socialism, we should constantly sum up experience in consistently adhering to the Party's basic line and various proletarian policies, and constantly sum up experience in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, with special attention paid to summing up the experience in waging struggle against the bourgeoisie inside the Party--the capitalist-roaders. The great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Confucius and Lin Piao personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao have precisely created most valuable new experiences in these fields.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing glibly professed that "experience is valuable," but he did not "treasure" the experience in criticizing revisionism and the bourgeoisie created by hundred of millions of people in the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Confucius and Lin Piao, the experience in criticizing and restricting bourgeois rights, the experience in carrying out the "Charter of Anshan Iron and Steel Co." etc. and etc., and on the contrary, he was most hostile to them and denounced them as "ultra-Left" and "going beyond the period." For instance, he deliberately lumped together the

restriction, criticism and "immediate abolition" of bourgeois rights, so as to oppose the advanced experience in popularizing the restriction and criticism of bourgeois rights.

Just as what was pointed out by Lu Hsün, in the eyes of the obstinate, conservative and counter-revolutionary "empiricists," "anything in line with usual practice is valuable." They made no distinction between "what is not done" and "what cannot be done," and even "lumped sweeping the garden with splitting up the earth." When someone suggested "this garden stinks and needs to be cleaned up," such "empiricists" would jump forward to stand in the way, declaring that since they "have always been urinating here, how can it be cleaned up? No, definitely not!" (Hot Wind: Miscellaneous Writings No. 39) The obstinate, conservative and counter-revolutionary "empiricists" brought out this weapon of "experience" for the sake of obstructing reform, upholding the vital interests of the "remnant elders" of the former dynasty, and attacking and repudiating the revolutionary forces. The most marvellous function of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "experience" also lies here.

After going through each great class battle, every class has to sum up its own experience in preparation for conducting new tests of strength. This applies to the revolutionary class as well as the counter-revolutionary class. From the start of the counterattack against the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts to the shattering of the T'ienanmen Square counter-revolutionary political incident, we have dealt heavy blows to the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party with Teng Hsiao-p'ing as their general representative. However, they are still there and have not given up hopes. They are in the course secretly summing up their "experience" of failure, and stepping up "the sharpening of my sword to detect the orientation" in the hope of making a successful strike. We must give tit for tat, up the new experience in mobilizing the broad masses of revolutionary people to wage struggle against the bourgeoisie inside the Party and all class enemies to facilitate the fighting of another battle.

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ANNIVERSARY OF MAO TSETUNG'S SWIM IN YANGTZE RIVER

Peking Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Celebrate 10th Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Swim in Yangtze

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1976)

more than 30,000 workers, peasants and soldiers in the chinese capital today took part in a variety of aquatic sports in celebration of the 10th anniversary of chairman mao's swim in yangtze river.

ten years ago, our great leader chairman mao personally initiated and led the great proletarian cultural revolution and swam in yangtze river. this great revolutionary practice inspired the people throughout the country to advance dauntlessly in violent storms and waves of class struggle and win great victories in the cultural revolution.

the workers, peasants, soldiers and other revolutionary people today expressed their firm determination to always follow chairman mao closely in braving winds and waves, and advance courageously to consolidate and develop the fruitful achievements of the cultural revolution and win still greater victories in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and hit back the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts.

the summer palace on the western outskirts of peking was the centre of today's celebrations. taking part in the celebrations were party and state leaders yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, wu teh, chen yung-kuei, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, tan chen-lin, ulanfu, ngapo ngawang jigme, chou chien-jen, hu chuan-wen and yao lien-wei; shen yen-ping, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; chiang hua, president of the supreme people's court; and leading members of departments concerned, including ting kuo-yu, huang tso-chen, li ta, hsu li-ching, chang tsung-hsun, yeh fei, liu hsiang-ping, shih yi-chih, chou hung-pao, yang po-lan, yang chun-sheng, yin chung-wei, tien wen-hui and li ching-chuan.

in a scene of exuberance at the festively bedecked summer palace today, the swimming across the kunming lake began amidst the strains of "the east is red". more than 6,000 swimmers from various fields of endeavour in the chinese capital pressed ahead against waves in phalanges. swimming in the van were worker-peasant-soldier students of tsinghua and peking universities in the forefront of the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts. full of pride and enthusiasm, they carried a huge portrait of chairman mao and a placard inscribed "follow chairman mao and advance courageously in the teeth of big storms."

peking workers and peasants, joined by soldiers of the p.l.a. ground, naval and air forces swimming in full kit, shouted slogans in unison: "long live our great leader chairman mao excl." "long live the communist party of china excl." "hail the great victories of the anti-right deviationist struggle excl." "study earnestly and deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping excl." "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war excl." "heighten our vigilance and defend the motherland excl." "we are determined to liberate taiwan excl."

among the peking militiamen, p.l.a. commanders and fighters and people's police in the cross-lake swim in full kit were representatives of the outstanding individuals and units who were awarded order of merits for smashing the counter-revolutionary political incident at tienanmen square last april. full of revolutionary pride, they said: even great storms are not to be feared. we can advance from victory to victory along the revolutionary course charted by chairman mao. swimming in team formation behind a huge placard inscribed: "we pledge to be successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat" were red guards and little red soldiers. high in spirit, they released one thousand colour balloons during the swim. the splash of colour symbolized the bright future of the great socialist motherland.

the cross-lake swim was followed by a military sports exhibition of motor boats, model ships and airplanes which drew warm applause from more than 30,000 onlookers.

peking's kindergarten kids gave a swimming exhibition to mark the occasion today.

China Celebrates Anniversary of Chairman Mao's
Swim in Yangtze River

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1976)

hundreds of thousands of workers, peasants, soldiers and young people throughout china took part in grand swimming galas today in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao's swim in the yangtze river.

ten years ago, at an important historic moment when the great proletarian cultural revolution was surging, chairman mao joined the masses in a swim in the yangtze river. today, in celebration of this glorious day, armymen and civilians throughout the country pledge to adhere to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and carry through to the end the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts.

in central china's wuhan city where chairman mao swam in the yangtze a decade ago, the scene today was one of festivities. over 12,000 local swimmers took part in a cross-yangtze swim. enthusiastic spectators on both banks of the river spread out a dozen kilometres. in the current high water season, the water is turbulent and deep in the wide river. in line with chairman mao's teaching "even great storms are not to be feared. it is amid great storms that human society progresses", the swimmers rode the stormy waves and pressed ahead valiantly.

among the swimmers were the seventeen graduates of 1976 from wuhan university who had handed in their applications to party organizations for work in border areas, rural people's communes and places where conditions are harsh so as to identify themselves with the workers and peasants. they expressed the determination to advance amid the storms of class struggle and continue the revolution through to the end.

among the 1,000 little red guards who took part in the swim across the yangtze river today, a number of them were born on july 16, 1966. they remarked happily: "we were born on the same day chairman mao made the robust swim in the yangtze river. we are determined to follow chairman mao closely, temper ourselves in big storms and be worthy successors to the cause of revolution after we grow up."

more than 20 compatriots of taiwan province, both men and women, joined the swimmers today. during the swim, they shouted the slogan time and again: "we are determined to liberate taiwan excl." high in morale, they swam across the turbulent river and drew warm applause from onlookers along both banks of the river.

looking bright and brave, over 1,400 women joined their men comrades in the cross-river swim today. this shows the new outlook of women in new china.

in shanghai today, more than 1,800 workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, p.l.a. fighters, militiamen, students and physical cultural workers swam in the whangpoo river. the eldest among them was 57-year-old and the youngest only 5-year-old. the swim lasted over two hours and covered 12,000 metres. it was the largest in scale in the years of trans-whangpoo swim in shanghai. the million-strong shanghai industrial workers selected their outstanding representatives to take part in the swim. recalling the fighting course they have traversed courageously in the teeth of storms since the cultural revolution by following chairman mao, they pledged to always follow the course charted by chairman mao, temper themselves in class struggle and carry to the end the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. yesterday afternoon, 1,400 militiamen and women swam in full kit across the whangpoo river.

in tientsin, more than 25,000 workers, peasants, soldiers and youngsters today swam in 13 lakes and rivers. in haiho river alone, more than 5,700 people took part in the anniversary swim.

peasant swimmers from hsiaochinchuang were particularly elated. ten years ago, they rebelled against the revisionist line in the storms of the cultural revolution by closely following the great leader chairman mao. the poor and lower-middle peasants seized the power. after the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping resumed work, he stirred up a right deviationist wind. the poor and lower-middle peasants of hsiaochinchuang resolutely resisted his counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they regarded their participation in today's swimming as a good opportunity to temper their revolutionary will. they said: so long as the capitalist-roaders are still taking the capitalist road, there are bound to be adverse currents. we should temper our revolutionary will and carry forward the revolutionary spirit of going against the tide, brave adverse winds and waves and temper ourselves in the great storms of class struggle.

in hunan province, towns and countryside marked the day in a jubilant atmosphere. the broad masses of the people swam across rivers and reservoirs.

in changsha, 10,000 armymen and civilians gathered on the tip of the orange island for a swim across the hsiangchiang river. on both banks of the river were jubilant onlookers. braving waves, the swimmers in ten groups comprising 100 phalanges, crossed the hsiangchiang river where chairman mao once swam. bringing up the rear were p.l.a. men and militia. they swam in neat formation

behind floating bunting and placards inscribed with the slogans: "advance along the revolutionary course charted by chairman mao", "deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts". they shouted slogans "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health" and "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland".

in the mountainous areas of kweichow province in southwest china inhabited by china's minority nationalities in communities, the revolutionary people of various nationalities staged grand celebrations to mark the tenth anniversary of our great leader chairman mao's swim across the yangtze river by swimming galas. they pledged to follow chairman mao and advance along the road of socialism, from victory to still greater victories.

SWIMMING

Swimming Popular in South China County

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jul. 16, 1976)

mass swimming has gained popularity in tungkuan county in south china's kwangtung province which for the past decade and more has been known as the "home of swimmers". more than 500,000 people, or 49 percent of the county's population, now know how to swim.

the county, which is situated in the eastern part of the pearl river delta, has numerous rivers and streams providing favourable sites for swimming. under the guidance of chairman mao's brilliant inscription "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health", the local people have since 1958 taken to mass sports activities centred on swimming. greatly inspired by chairman mao's robust swim in the yangtze river on july 16, 1966, they have expressed their determination to devotedly follow chairman mao and temper themselves in the storms of class struggle.

swimming is popular in the county's 33 people's communes and towns. in the taochiao commune which has a network of waterways, 70 percent of the people, men and women, old and young, now know how to swim as against 50 percent before the great proletarian cultural revolution. more and more people are carrying on with swimming into the winter months.

commune peasants in the hilly fengkang commune use the irrigation trunk canals for swimming ground, and some 47 percent of the peasants have learned how to swim.

all the 895 secondary and primary schools in the county engage in this sport.

the people of tungkuan county combine swimming with the needs of production and work. instead of walking and boating, many commune peasants swim home along the rivers and streams during their lunch-hour breaks. to heighten their fighting strength, militiamen swim with loads and arms on their backs and practise grenade-throwing and shooting, bandaging and stretcher-bearing in water as well as telephone operating and communications.

on july 16 every year since 1966, people in the communes and towns have taken part in mass swims across rivers, ponds and reservoirs to celebrate the anniversary of chairman mao's yangtze river swim.

a network for training swimming activists has been set up in the county. it comprises 12 county-and-commune-run spare-time sports schools, over 100 spare-time training centres and 18 swimming pools. most of the trainees are children. in the past decade, more than 13,000 swimmers have been trained for villages and have played a big role in promoting the sport and generally raising swimming skills.

the vigorous development of mass swimming activities has helped the commune peasants to build up their health which has enabled them to do their farm work more energetically.

China's Mass Swimming Activities Flourishing

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1976)

more and more workers, peasants, soldiers, students and office cadres are taking part in swimming in china's rivers, lakes and coastal waters this summer to mark the tenth anniversary of chairman mao's bracing swim in the yangtze river.

at an important historic moment when the great proletarian cultural revolution was in a vigorous upsurge in 1966, chairman mao, at the advanced age of 73, once again rode the winds and waves in a robust 15-kilometre swim in the turbulent yangtze.

a great swimmer himself, chairman mao has always given great encouragement to mass swimming activities. in his words: "swimming is an exercise in struggling with the forces of nature, and you should toughen yourselves in big rivers and seas." chairman mao himself has swum time and again in the yangtze, hsiangchiang, pearl and yungchiang rivers and in the reservoir near the ming tombs north of peking. this has greatly inspired the masses to go in for swimming to build up their health, temper their revolutionary will and take an active part in class struggle.

the current widespread swimming activities have encouraged the people to follow chairman mao in the winds and waves of class struggle and deepen the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

china has a coastline of 18,000 kilometres and is crisscrossed with rivers and dotted with lakes, all providing favourable conditions for swimming activities. also available for people to swim in are the large number of reservoirs and ponds built as part of the farmland improvement projects and the numerous modern swimming pools provided in all parts of the country. in the past few years, more and more workers, peasants, soldiers and youngsters of all ages have taken part in swimming from early march to late november. mass swimming meets of several hundred thousand or several million participants have been staged in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions on july 16 every year to commemorate chairman mao's yangtze river swim.

in the south china province of kwangtung, nearly 14 million people, or 26 per cent of the province's population, take part in swimming in the big rivers and the sea. chinli commune in kaoyao county is a place laced with streams and rivers. now 60 per cent of the 45,000 commune members of the 235 production teams there have learnt to swim. every may, the commune

holds a water sports meeting with swimming and rowing competitions and a tug-of-war between two rowing boats.

linhsien county, at the eastern foot of the taihang mountains in honan province, used to be a poor place which drought hit nine years out of ten and where water was treasured as oil. thanks to the construction in the early 1960's of the red flag canal and its branches which total 1,500 kilometres, the county now has not only a beautiful and prosperous socialist countryside but also perfect swimming grounds for the people there. some 100,000 people there join in swimming every day.

in tsingtao, an important port city by the yellow sea, over two million people go swimming every year. a majority of the 1,500 workers of the tsingtao fishing boat repair plant have learnt to swim and some can swim up to 5,000 to 6,000 metres in the sea. some workers have learnt to dive under water for long periods so that they can repair boats without bringing them into shore. every year, the plant holds swim competitions at the seashore.

following chairman mao's instruction, "the troops should learn swimming, all troops should learn it", fighters and commanders of the chinese people's liberation army have actively carried out swimming exercises to build up their health, master the water and raise their fighting ability. the fighters and commanders of a tsinan unit swim in local rivers, lakes and reservoirs and most of them now can swim at least 1,000 metres. in order to better defend the motherland, some coast-guard units are also trained in underwater combat and rescue.

swimming is an important part of militia training. the million shanghai militia men and women have taken the lead in the swimming activities. the militia of the peitsai people's commune in chuansha county train in a tributary of the whangpoo river every summer. many of them are now able to swim 5,000 metres with full battle gear.

swimming is also one of the favourite sports of chinese college students and pupils of middle and primary schools. swimming is one of main physical training classes in many colleges and schools and is much favoured as a spare-time activity. in a district of wuhsi city in east china's kiangsu province half the primary school pupils have learnt to swim. in the hsicheng district of peking, sixty per cent of the primary schools and forty per cent of the middle schools give swimming classes as a physical training subject.

swimming training is also given to pre-school children in china. the children of the santitun kindergarten in peking begin to learn to swim with help

of a board from the age of three and most master the basic skill between the age of five and six. many kindergarten children are able to swim anywhere from one hundred to a thousand metres.

in many places swimming goes on even in winter. in nanning, capital city of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, ten thousand people swim all year round. a city-wide winter cross-river swim is held on january 7 every year in the yungchiang river.

the medical and epidemic-prevention establishments in various places make frequent checks of the water in the natural swimming grounds and swimming pools during the warm seasons. depth markers and protective nets and other facilities are set up in the water to protect swimmers.

in order to promote mass swimming, activists have been trained throughout china to coach the local people. chekiang province in east china has 300,000 such activists.

One Hundred Thousand People Go Swimming Daily in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 17, 1976)

mass swimming has been gaining in popularity in shanghai since the beginning of this summer. well over 100,000 people go swimming every day in the city's 200 swimming pools and grounds or in the neighbouring river, lakes and sea.

recently, over 30,000 swimmers swam across or swam from west to east in the whangpoo river which runs through the city, covering 1,000 and 10,000 metres respectively.

july 16 is the 10th anniversary of chairman mao's robust swim in the yangtze river at wuhan and in the decade chairman mao's great practice has given a big impetus to swimming activities in shanghai. a great number of militiamen and students are now taking part in water sports of all kinds.

some 60 per cent of the 1,300 workers in the shanghai no. 2 metallurgical machine repair plant have learned to swim. more than 20 of these have taken up winter swimming. the plant runs swimming training courses and holds water sport contests every summer. plant militiamen practice swimming in uniform and carrying arms.

the hsinyuan production brigade of the fengwei commune on the southern outskirts of the city is crisscrossed by wide rivers. swimming has become a major sport in the brigade with hundreds of militia men and women and commune members taking part.

the number of students swimmers has markedly increased this year. swimming is now one of the main extracurricula activities in all middle and primary schools.

five times more students in nanshih district take part in swimming sports than in previous years. the no. 3 primary school of changlo street, luwan district, is an outstanding unit in the mass swimming movement. 75 per cent of its 800 students have learned to swim.

in addition, children have been encouraged to swim. many pupils in the no. 5 kindergarten of the yuyuan street, changning district, are able to cover several hundreds or even 1,000 metres. 14 children of the kindergarten, aged four to six, went swimming in tingshan lake, chingpu county on june 25. braving a strong breeze and current, all of them finished the full range of 3,000 metres.

NEW PARTY MEMBERS

New Party Members in Shanghai Iron and Steel Plant

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 17, 1976)

some 800 new party members have been admitted into the communist party organization of the shanghai no. 5 iron and steel plant from among the workers and cadres since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. the worker masses take them as their models in studying revolutionary theory, promoting production and criticizing revisionism.

tempered in the cultural revolution, the more than 2,000 party members in the plant are constantly striving to raise their revolutionary consciousness and are leading the workers in winning victories one after another in socialist revolution and construction. more and more people are vying with one another in doing their work more effectively through the study of revolutionary theory and the criticism of revisionism. many young party members have led communist

youth leaguers in arranging communist voluntary saturday labour (communist subbotniks). steel output in 1975 doubled that of 1965, the year before the cultural revolution started. the party members and cadres have contributed considerably to the growth of production.

following the principle that leading cadres should take part in collective productive labour, all 25 members of the plant's party committee join the workers on the shop floor in turn in working, studying and living together with them and modestly learning from them. now in the high temperature season in shanghai, apart from one member of the party committee handling day-to-day office work, the others are working at the grassroots together with the other workers.

the deputy secretary of the party committee, fifty-one-year-old li kuo-hua, who used to be a steel rolling worker, frequently does night shift work. he makes a point of working at shop floor level for at least 100 days a year.

the good atmosphere in the plant is associated with the lively political study there. many party members have read "selected works of marx and engels", "selected works of lenin" and "selected works of mao tsetung". over 600 party members have become theoretical group activists. the common saying is: "only when we grasp the powerful ideological weapon of marxism can we distinguish sham marxists from genuine marxists and triumph over revisionism."

at present, the party members and workers are studying the important instructions of chairman mao on beating back the right deviationist attempt, especially the one about the bourgeoisie being "right in the communist party". they are determined to carry the struggle against teng hsiao-ping through to the end.

NOVELS

China Gathers Excellent Crop of Novels

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1976)

a total of 117 novels, have been published in china between 1972 and 1975. the publishers, including the people's literature publishing house in peking, are distributed in 17 provinces and municipalities.

climaxing the unprecedented boom since the founding of the people's republic, 47 works of fiction were brought out in 1975.

prior to the cultural revolution, the average edition of a new novel ran to something around 50,000 copies, with the maximum reaching 100,000. now, the first impression of "surging waves", a novel describing the struggle in the countryside between the socialist and the capitalist roads, ran to 570,000 copies. the print of the novel "barefoot doctor hung-yu", which tells of the sturdy growth of barefoot doctors in the villages, ran to 1.24 million copies in 1973 alone. "the bright golden road", on the struggle between the two lines in the agricultural cooperative movement, has gone into 2.99 million copies. a record 3.5 million copies have already been printed of "the sparkling red star", the story of a peasant boy's growth into a staunch revolutionary hero in struggles behind the enemy lines during the period between the second revolutionary civil war and the victory of the war of liberation.

more important than the increase in numbers is the fact that chinese novels have undergone a qualitative change in content.

when the revisionist line dominated literature and art before the cultural revolution, large numbers of literary works appeared lauding capitalists, renegades, ringleaders of anti-party cliques, party capitalist-roaders, "middle characters" and the opportunist line itself. the workers, peasants, soldiers, defenders of the correct party line and its followers, however, were denigrated or presented in unfavourable light. liu shao-chi and teng hsiao-ping attempted to use these revisionist works to demoralize the proletariat, corrupt people's minds and beat the drum for a capitalist restoration.

large numbers of good or fairly good novels have been produced during the cultural revolution following the example set by the model revolutionary theatrical productions. portraying a galaxy of sterling proletarian heroes, these novels dig into the very depths of the acute and complex class struggle and the two-line struggle in various periods of modern chinese history.

notable among these are "surging waves", "on the eve", "shipbuilders", "on the march" and other such works which sing warm praises of the cultural revolution and the new socialist things. these and the collections of short stories "towards the morning sun" and "prelude" and the long poem "song of our aspirations" have been acclaimed as vivid records of the brilliant course the cultural revolution has gone through and odes to such new socialist things as the revolution in education, school graduates settled in the countryside and barefoot doctors.

adhering to the party's basic line and the principle of taking class struggle as the key link, these works try their best to deal with major issues in the socialist revolution and reflect the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between socialism and capitalism and between marxism and revisionism, and in particular depict to varying extents the struggle waged by the proletariat against the party capitalist-roaders. this is why these novels shed light on the characteristics and law of the class struggle during the socialist period, actively propagate and implement chairman mao's revolutionary line, and play a militant role in consolidating and extending the victories of the cultural revolution and in combating and preventing revisionism.

the progress made by the chinese novel is also attributed to the radical changes that have taken place among chinese novelists. before the cultural revolution, liu shao-chi and teng hsiao-ping did everything to exclude, belittle and oppose the worker-peasant-soldier masses participating in literary and art creation. they regarded literature and art as the exclusive precincts for a privileged few, treated the so-called literati as an intellectual elite perched high above the broad masses, and depended on a handful of bourgeois "experts" and "authorities" to write books.

this domination of the bourgeois men of letters in the publication of literary and art works was broken down in the storm of the great cultural revolution. a contingent of writers, many of them workers, peasants and soldiers, has come into being and the idea that only a few people could write books has begun to change. a majority of the 26 novels and five long poems put out by the people's literature publishing house since 1972 came from worker-peasant-soldier amateurs tempered in the cultural revolution who also contributed most of the poems, essays, revolutionary stories and other works printed by publishing houses under the central and provincial authorities.

the three-in-one editing and writing groups consisting of leading cadres, worker-peasant-soldier amateurs and professional writers -- a new institution which came into being in the cultural revolution -- have effectively

strengthened the party's leadership over the publication of literary and art works and given impetus to the growth of the ranks of worker-peasant-soldier amateur writers.

the crop of new novels and their publication are one aspect of the success of the revolution in literature and art, a victory for chairman mao's principle that literature and art must serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers. the vicious attacks launched by teng hsiao-ping, himself an apologist for the feudal, bourgeois and revisionist literature and art before the cultural revolution, on the excellent situation in the revolution in literature and art only serve to bare his reactionary features as a person who is hostile to the proletarian struggle against the bourgeoisie in the realm of ideology and opposed to the all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure.

SOCIALIST COMMERCE

China's State Department Stores Hold Meeting to Criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jul. 16, 1976)

representatives from ten big state-owned department stores in nine chinese cities held a meeting recently in tientsin to exchange their experiences in criticizing teng hsiao-ping and repulsing the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts. the stores represented were the peking department store, the tungfeng market of peking, the first department store of shanghai, the tientsin department store, the state department store of the nanfang hotel in kwangchow, the chungking department store, the wuhan market, the first department store of harbin, the hsinchiehkou department store of nanking and the minsheng department store of sian.

at the meeting, the representatives angrily denounced teng hsiao-ping's crimes of negating the great proletarian cultural revolution. through a review of the struggle between the two classes and between the two lines on the commercial front, they came to realize more deeply the correctness of chairman mao's instruction, "the current great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism".

they recalled that in this revolution the commercial workers, together with the people of the whole country, are criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by capitalist-roaders in the party and have seized back that portion of power which they had usurped. an excellent situation now prevails on the commercial front throughout the country. markets are flourishing, prices are stable and both purchase and supply are on the increase. new socialist things continue to emerge and a wealth of fresh experience has been created. the "three-in-one" leading bodies combination of the old, middle-aged and young are full of vigour; the theoretical contingent of commercial workers is growing steadily; "july 21" workers' colleges are mushrooming; and the support of commerce to industry and agriculture is growing. all these things testify to the further and better implementation of chairman mao's general principle guiding commercial and financial work: "developing the economy and ensuring supplies". they have also helped to enhance the role of commerce as a bridge and bond linking towns and countryside, industry and agriculture, and production and consumption.

the representatives agreed unanimously that the newly emerging socialist things are fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution, which have restricted bourgeois right in the realms of distribution, exchange and the relations among people. proceeding from his reactionary bourgeois stand, teng hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the party, cherished a bitter hatred towards the cultural revolution. he concocted a revisionist programme and spread the fallacy that "the present is not as good as the past" in an attempt to destroy the fruits of this revolution and of the entire socialist revolution and to turn history backwards. china's commercial workers will never tolerate this but will struggle against him to the very end.

through their exposure of teng hsiao-ping as a teacher by negative example, the representatives came to realize that the main danger in the historical period of socialism consists in the capitalist-roaders usurping party and state power, changing the line of the party and pushing revisionism. the bourgeoisie is in truth right inside the communist party, they said.

in their speeches at the meeting, the representatives pointed out that bourgeois right provides the vital economic basis for the emergence of capitalist-roaders in the party. in view of the existence of commodity production and exchange through money in chinese society, certain people are bound to take advantage of this by using some legal and many illegal means to amass money and become new bourgeois elements. these new and the old bourgeois elements form the social basis for the capitalist-roaders to restore capitalism. they work hand in glove with each other to wage a desperate struggle against the restriction

of bourgeois right. socialist commerce in china is carried on not merely to do business, but to consolidate the position of the dictatorship of the proletariat. workers on the socialist commercial front are proletarian revolutionary fighters and shoulder the important task of restricting bourgeois right in the sphere of commodity circulation and combating the forces of restoration and retrogression, so as to eradicate the hotbeds that engender new bourgeois elements.

the representatives declared, "we are determined to take class struggle as the key link, firmly keep to the socialist direction in running shops, conscientiously implement the party's policies, distribute commodities in a reasonable way, resist the unhealthy tendencies and deal heavy blows at those engaging in embezzlement and theft and speculation, thereby turning the shops into a real bastion for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat."

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Shanghai's Light Industry Overfulfills Half Year Production Targets

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 16, 1976)

china's largest city has overfulfilled its first half year's state production targets for its major light industry products, including television sets, wristwatches, cameras, sewing machines and bicycles. in volume, comparing output with the corresponding period in past years, it represents an all time high.

in the struggle, personally initiated and led by chairman mao, to beat back the right deviationist attempt, workers and cadres on the light industry front have raised their political consciousness through vigorous criticism of teng hsiao-ping's crimes in attempting to restore capitalism, and taking class struggle as the key link launched a grasp-revolution-and-promote-production upsurge.

in order to improve the quality and increase output of the fenghuang (phoenix) bicycles, which are well liked by the chinese people, the shanghai workers succeeded in building an automatic machine that coats 64 wheel-rims with copper, nickel and chromium in a single operation. the quality of the various brands of bicycles produced in shanghai has improved and their cost has been lowered

following inter-exchange of experience and the spread of a socialist cooperative spirit among the workers of various bicycle plants.

in the first half of this year, the production of television sets -- a new industry in china, developed after the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution -- was 44 percent more than in the same period last year. this success came at a time when the workers and cadres were criticizing liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping for pushing a revisionist line and showing their resolve to follow a line of independence and self-reliance. many small plants have been drawn in to produce television set parts. by fully utilizing their equipment and without asking for additional state investment, they are now producing high quality parts. for example, a small plant in a backstreet that used to make bulbs for flashlights has now become an outstanding unit making television picture tubes.

the shanghai watch making plant promoted revolution and production by relying on worker's participation in the management, thus has increased the production of wristwatches in the first half of this year by 19.8 percent over the corresponding period last year. at the same time, it is turning out new products.

most of the cadres of the shanghai camera plants have persisted the system of working, studying and living alongside the workers. this system strengthens the ties between the cadres and workers and promotes production. output of cameras in the first six months of this year was 17.6 percent more than last year, following the adoption of over one hundred new innovations. a number of the new products are designed for use in national defence, scientific research and medical science. one of the new products, a panoramic camera that covers a complete 360 degree circle, has been rated by the relevant state department as up to advanced world standard.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Bangladesh Rural Development Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1976)

the bangladesh rural development delegation led by a. k. m. ahsan, member of the planning commission of bangladesh, wound up its visit to china and left peking by air this morning.

it was seen off at the airport by vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hsiao peng and leading members of departments concerned.

the delegation arrived in china on july 1.

while in china, it visited people's communes, institutes of agriculture and agricultural research units in kwangchow, shanghai, shihchiachuang, tachai and peking and had discussions with chinese organizations concerned.

the delegation was honoured at a banquet hosted by vice-minister hsiao peng in peking.

CHINA AND BENIN

Premier Hua Kuo-feng and President Mathieu Kerekou Continue Talks in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1976)

chinese premier hua kuo-feng and president mathieu kerekou of the people's republic of benin continued talks here this afternoon.

President Mathieu Kerekou and Distinguished Guests from Benin Visit Peking Iron and Steel Company

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1976)

president mathieu kerekou of the people's republic of benin and the state delegation of benin he is leading visited the capital iron and steel company here this morning in the company of vice-minister of metallurgy chang chen-chiang and were given a warm welcome by the workers.

the company's workers, both men and women, lined the entrance to welcome the distinguished visitors from west africa. they waved flowers and the miniature national flags of china and benin and beat drums and gongs as president kerekou and the other guests arrived.

at the reception room, the visitors were given an account of the company's development by li li, vice-chairman of the company's revolutionary committee. he told the guests about the excellent current situation in both revolution and production in the company as the workers criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

the distinguished guests visited an iron smelting plant, a steel making plant and a steel rolling plant. president kerekou shook hands cordially with workers by the side of furnaces. the workers welcomed the distinguished guests by warm applause.

president kerekou praised the company for its achievements in revolution and production. he asked li li to convey his cordial greetings to the cadres and workers. we are glad to witness how the cadres of the company have joined the workers in production and forged close ties with the masses and how the workers have taken part in management, he said.

some members of the delegation visited the peking no. 3 cotton mill and peking university yesterday afternoon.

President Mathieu Kerekou of Benin Attends Peking Concert

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1976)

mathieu kerekou, president of the people's republic of benin, and other distinguished benin guests attended a concert of instrumental music and dance recital here this evening.

the distinguished guests were accompanied by yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national

people's congress, hao liang, vice-minister of culture, chao chun-chen, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and ku hsiao-po, chinese ambassador to benin.

present were benin ambassador to china moussa bajo ali-traore, and mrs. ali-traore, diplomatic officials of the benin embassy here and other benin friends in peking.

the dances and music performed by the china song and dance ensemble drew warm applause from the distinguished guests, particularly the rendition of the beninese tune "against winds and waves" by a chinese national musical instrument orchestra, which aroused an outburst of ovation from the audience.

accompanied by vice-chairman yao lien-wei, president mathieu kerekou went on stage at the end of the performance and cordially shook hands with the artistes and presented them with a basket of flowers.

the soiree was sponsored by the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

Benin President Mathieu Kerekou Mourns Death of NPC Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1976)

mathieu kerekou, president of the people's republic of benin, expressed his profound condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, when meeting chinese premier hua kuo-feng here this afternoon.

president mathieu kerekou said: on behalf of the government and people of the people's republic of benin, i express our profound condolences to the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung, premier hua kuo-feng, the chinese government and people on the death of mr. chu teh, true son of the chinese people, great revolutionary fighter, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the death of n.p.c. chairman chu teh is not only a great loss to the c..nese people, but also a great loss to the people of africa and the third world, the benin president said.

premier hua kuo-feng expressed gratitude to president mathieu kerekou.

Peking Banquet in Honor of Benin Journalists

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1976)

peking press circles gave a banquet here at noon today in honour of the benin journalists who are covering president mathieu kerekou's current visit to china.

megnassan thomas, director of the study and planning bureau of the ministry of the interior, security and national orientation of benin, was among the guests at the banquet.

present were teng kang, director of the central broadcasting administration; miao hai-ling, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency; and leading members of other press organizations in peking, including yang lieh-shen, shih hai-yun and lu shih-chin.

speaking at the banquet which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere, teng kang and benin radio commentator zomahoun sylvestre expressed the sincere wish that the friendship between the people and journalists of china and benin would be constantly developed.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng and President Mathieu Kerekou Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1976)

hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council, and mathieu kerekou, president of the people's republic of benin, continued their talks here this afternoon.

the benin president and the benin state delegation he is leading drove to the scenic great wall for a tour this morning in the company of sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry. this afternoon, some members of the delegation visited a unit of the peking garrison of the chinese people's liberation army and a national exhibition on learning from tachai, china's pace-setter in agriculture.

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Peking Press Circles Give Banquet in Honor of Brazilian Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1976)

peking press circles gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a delegation of brazilian journalists led by arnaldo de castro nogueira.

brazilian ambassador to china aluizio napoleao was among the guests.

present were hsieh li-fu, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, peng ti, leading member of the agency, wang shou-jen, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, liu chih-ping, leading member of the "people's daily", wang chen, deputy director of the information department of the ministry of foreign affairs, and leading members of other newspapers in peking.

hsieh li-fu and arnaldo de castro nogueira said in their toasts at the banquet that the exchange of visits by journalists of the two countries would certainly enhance the understanding and friendship between the people and journalists of the two countries.

the delegation is paying a friendly visit to china at the invitation of peking press circles.

delegation leader arnaldo de castro nogueira arrived in peking by air this afternoon and was greeted at the airport by peng ti and members of the delegation already in peking.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1976)

iraqi ambassador to china fatih a. r. al-samarrai and mrs. al-samarrai gave a reception here this afternoon in celebration of the national day of the republic of iraq.

among the guests were liu hsiang-ping, minister of public health, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, wang shang-jung, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, li ke, vice-minister of

economic relations with foreign countries, hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, sun hsiao-feng, vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries, tao chi, vice-minister of communications, lu chin-tung, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and liu hsi-chang, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

foreign diplomatic envoys to china were present.

Feature: A Visit to Mesopotamia

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Jul. 17, 1976)

during our recent tour of the mesopotamian plain, south iraq, we were deeply impressed by the rapid progress made by the self-reliant people in the building of their native land, one of the cradles of ancient civilization in the world.

we left baghdad and travelled down the euphrates, and returned along the tigris. the area through which the two rivers flow is historically known as mesopotamia. our journey took a week, and during that time we learned much about the wisdom and anti-imperialist fighting spirit of the industrious and courageous iraqi people. we saw the changes that have been made by them since the july revolution.

it was the labouring people of mesopotamia who created ancient cuneiform, developed simple early metallurgical technique, architecture and medical science, in addition to making valuable contributions to the early study of astronomy and mathematics. we saw the relics of ancient city of ur, the capital of three dynasties over 4,000 years ago. the huge altar built at that time by labouring people for the worship of the moon goddess still stands majestically, a tribute to the wisdom of its builders.

as we stood before it we thought of the heroic struggles of their descendents against colonialism and imperialism, and paid tribute to their tenacity in winning the successive victories in the struggle for national independence and liberation. it was here on this plain that the famous anti-imperialist uprising started in 1920, and rapidly swept over the whole country. armed only with such simple weapons as flintlocks, knives and swords, the masses refused to pay taxes, destroyed communication lines, attacked colonial troops

and set fire to colonial buildings. on the ancient buildings in samawa, capital of muthanna province, one can still see bullet traces left over during the fierce fighting between rebels and colonial troops. iraq finally won independence in 1921 by armed struggle. persisting in their struggle, the iraqi people overthrew the feudal rule of imperialist puppets in 1958 and won the victory of the july revolution. in 1968, the revolutionary command council was established with president ahmed hassan al bakr at the head for further consolidating national independence and developing national economy.

we visited the marshland in the lower reaches of the two rivers, which has undergone remarkable changes. formed by floods from the two rivers, the marshland spans three provinces, thi-qar, basra and maysan. it used to be a poverty-stricken and extremely backward place as a result of the reactionary rule and cruel exploitation by the imperialists and feudalists. we were told that before the july revolution, working conditions were very difficult and life was miserable there. no schools for children and no doctors were available. some inhabitants had never gone out of the place all their lives because of poor communication facilities. with the july revolution, the face of the marshland began to change thanks to the efforts made by the people and government. we visited al chebayish known as the "pearl of the marshland". with a population of more than 60,000, al chebayish consists of numerous islets in the marshes. in recent years, the inhabitants, making full use of the rich natural resources and favourable conditions, have developed agriculture, fishery, hunting and sideline production. they grow rice in the fields formed by banking lakes, which meets part of their food grain needs; they use the reeds and grass growing everywhere in the area to make mats; and they also engage in fishing, birds hunting and the raising of buffaloes.

changes have also taken place in the fields of culture, eduction, medical and health work and transportation. there are now about 100 schools in al chebayish. during our visit, we saw hosts of children going home by boat from schools. a hospital, six medical centres and 20 clinics are functioning efficiently. in addition to waterway transportation, a highway which starts from al chebayish and spans the lake area provides a link with outside places.

industry on the mesopotamian plain is also flourishing. a petroleum and petro-chemical project is now under construction. other national industries are developing in full speed. the basra state paper-making company established after the july revolution is an enterprise with 2,000 workers and a management

completely made up of iraqis. there was no paper mill in iraq in the past. now the basra company produces 40,000 tons of paper and cardboard every year, which meet half of the country's requirements. at the company, we saw many wooden boats laden with reeds calling at the exclusive wharf of the company and lorries busily transporting the reeds to the workshops for papermaking. director of the company in charge of technical matters michael al simaani told us that the experiment in using date-palm leaves as raw material for papermaking has succeeded, thus providing new potentiality for expanding paper production.

the maysan state sugar company, another specimen of industry by self-reliance, owns 24,000 donums (one donum equals 2,500 square metres) of sugar-cane fields with a yearly output of 150,000 tons of sugar canes. in the sugar refinery, we saw all the processes from automatized feeding of raw materials to the packing of the refined sugar. there is not a single foreign expert and the whole refinery is managed by iraqis.

the struggle involved in the construction of the samawa tar factory showed more vividly the iraqi people's determination to develop their national industry independently. in the early days of the factory's construction, some machines and equipment were imported from a foreign country. however, the "experts" from that country conditioned the installation work on their being highly paid, and thus delayed the commissioning of the factory at an early date. the iraqi technicians and workers of the factory decided to install the equipment by themselves and succeeded after overcoming difficulties. when the management of the factory asked the foreign "experts" to trial-operate the machines, they again refused on the pretext that the machines were not installed by them. this arrogant behaviour roused great indignation among the workers and staff members of the factory and once more they tried to do it themselves and did it successfully. as pointed out by the head of the factory who accompanied us on our tour, "we people of the third world countries are certainly able to do well in building our countries by relying on our own efforts."

CHINA AND JAPAN

China-Japan Amity Association Leader Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1976)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met here today with all members of a japan-china friendship delegation of representatives of various circles from kochi prefecture, japan. they had a friendly talk.

leader of the delegation is seizo fujimoto and adviser is tanee irimajiri. the delegation's deputy leaders are masao nagano and kazuo okamoto, and secretary-general is haruki nishiuchi.

arriving in peking on july 13, the delegation had visited a factory, a school and the museum of chinese history, and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest. the japanese friends left here this afternoon for a visit to tientsin, tsinan and shanghai on their way home.

Japanese Friends Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1976)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and feted nobuyuki araki, professor of konan university of japan, his wife hisayo araki and his mother kameko araki here this evening.

they had a cordial and friendly talk.

present were leading members of organizations concerned including lin li-yun, yang kung-su and chang yu.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Volleyball Team Leaves Shenyang for Home

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 16, 1976)

the national women's volleyball (b) team of the democratic people's republic of korea concluded its friendly match tour of china and left here by air for home today.

led by tak yang won, the korean team arrived in shenyang from peking on july 14, and played a friendly match with the liaoning women's team in the evening before more than 10,000 spectators at the city indoor stadium. present to watch the match were chang shu-teh, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee; sung kuang, vice-chairman of the shenyang city revolutionary committee; and tung lien-pi, chairman of the liaoning provincial physical culture and sports committee.

the korean team had a joint training session with the women's volleyball team of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army yesterday morning for exchange of experience and promotion of friendship. in the evening the visitors were guests of honour at a banquet given by the liaoning provincial physical culture and sports committee.

while in china, the korean comrades-in-arms toured peking, shanghai, changsha and shenyang and were given a warm welcome wherever they went.

Korean People's Army Ensemble Visits Shaoshan

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jul. 16, 1976)

full of joy, the people in shaoshan, home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, today warmly welcomed the korean people's army ensemble on a performance tour.

alighting from the train, ensemble leader kim ung do and other korean comrades-in-arms were greeted by li chen-chun, secretary of the hunan provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, cheng chi-wen, deputy commander of the hunan provincial command of the people's liberation army, hsu ching-yeh, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. shaoshan district committee and vice-chairman of the district revolutionary committee, and mao ti-chiu, secretary of the shaoshan production

brigade party branch. they cordially shook hands with the korean comrades-in-arms and extended them warm greetings.

more than 1,000 local people on the station platform welcomed the korean comrades-in-arms by songs and dances and beating of drums and gongs. they expressed the shaoshan people's profound friendship for the korean people.

liu hsiu-hua from a poor peasant family said: during korea's fatherland liberation war, chinese and korean people were fighters in the same trench. today in the socialist revolution and construction, the people of the two countries are comrades-in-arms on the same front. we poor and lower-middle peasants of chairman mao's home village are determined to further consolidate and develop the great friendship and revolutionary unity of the people of the two countries by our actions.

the korean comrades-in-arms visited chairman mao's former residence and the exhibition hall attached to it. they made a detailed inquiry into chairman mao's life, study and productive labour during his youthhood and his great revolutionary practice of leading the peasant movement in shaoshan and founding the shaoshan party branch. they happily posed for pictures with chinese comrades in front of chairman mao's former residence.

at noon today they were entertained at banquet by the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. hunan provincial command and the shaoshan district revolutionary committee. in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms drank toasts to new victories of the people of china and korea in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, and to the health and long life of the korean people's great leader president kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung.

despite hot weather and their fatigue after the trip, the korean comrades-in-arms gave song-and-dance performances to an audience of 10,000 on the shaoshan school playground this afternoon. their graceful dances and revolutionary songs drew warm applause from the audience.

prior to the performance, the shaoshan district revolutionary committee and the korean people's army ensemble exchanged silk banners. at the end of the performance, the audience joined the korean artistes in singing "the east is red" and the "song of general kim il sung". their sonorous singing resounded through the skies.

at 7:00 p.m. the korean comrades-in-arms left shaoshan by special train for a tour of kwangchow. they were given an affectionate and reluctant send-off at the railway station by the local people amidst the beating

of drums and gongs and songs. hsu ching-yeh, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. shaoshan district committee and vice-chairman of the district revolutionary committee, warmly shook hands with kim ung do, leader of the ensemble, and asked him to convey the shaoshan people's cordial regards to the people of mangyongdae, the hometown of president kim il sung.

CHINA AND MALI

Peking Reception in Honor of Malian National Women's Basketball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1976)

the chinese basketball association gave a reception here this afternoon in honour of a touring malian national women's basketball team led by thiean coulybaly.

present at the reception were mou tso-yun, leading member of the host association, and leading members of departments concerned as well as players of the peking youth women's basketball team.

malian ambassador to china sinaly thera and embassy officials were among the guests at the reception.

the reception was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and mali.

the malian team arrived in peking yesterday.

Malian Women's Basketball Team Plays Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1976)

the malian national women's basketball team played a friendly match with the peking youth women's team before 18,000 spectators here this evening.

the match was played in a friendly atmosphere and the spirited plays by both sides drew warm applause from the capacity crowd at the capital indoor stadium.

present were tien wen-hui, leading member of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of other

chinese organizations concerned. they watched the match together with thiean coulybaly, leader of the visiting team, malian ambassador to china sinaly thera and mrs. thera, and diplomatic officials of the malian embassy here.

both teams showed good form in a match of contrasting playing styles. the visitors played a zone defence and scored repeatedly by cutting towards the basket and shooting from under the backboard. the peking team played an all-court pressing man-to-man defence, and combined fast-breaking attack with outside shooting.

the spectators cheered every good shot.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Friends Arrive in Peking with Gift Animals

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1976)

luis kasuga osaka, director of the national institute of fishery of the mexican ministry of industry and commerce, jean f. schoch, director of zoological parks of the city of mexico, and their party arrived in peking by air this evening with an assortment of rare animals given to the chinese government and people by the government and people of the united states of mexico.

they were welcomed at the airport by chen teh-ho, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry; shih huang, leading member of the foreign affairs office of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and ni shu-fa, director of the peking zoological park.

present were juan jose bremer martino, under-secretary of the mexican presidency; mexican ambassador to china omar martinez legorreta; and diplomatic officials of the embassy.

among the gift animals are a pair of manatees (sea cows), a pair of tapirs, a pair of xcuytles, 100 axolotls (mexican salamanders) and 100 peces sin ojo (eyeless fish).

Books Presented by Mexican President Handed Over at Ceremony in Peking University

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1976)

one thousand books presented by president luis echeverria alvarez of mexico as gifts to chinese universities were handed over at a ceremony in peking university here this afternoon. the books are on mexican history and culture.

present at the ceremony were juan jose bremer martino, undersecretary of the mexican presidency, luis kasuga osaka, director of the national institute of fishery of the mexican ministry of industry and commerce, omar martinez legorreta, mexican ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the mexican embassy here.

huang hsin-pai, vice-chairman of the peking university revolutionary committee, made a speech at the ceremony on behalf of the faculty and students of peking university. he expressed gratitude to president echeverria for the precious gifts. "this is another manifestation of the mexican people's profound friendship for the chinese people, and a significant event in cultural exchanges between china and mexico. it will further promote the development of the friendship and friendly relations of cooperation between the people of the two countries," he said.

in his speech at the ceremony, undersecretary juan jose bremer martino said: "these books on the history and living reality of the mexican people will enable the chinese people to have a better understanding of the mexican people's efforts to strive for national independence, defend state sovereignty and create their own culture."

he expressed the conviction that this would help promote mutual understanding and friendship between the people of mexico and china.

after the ceremony, the distinguished mexican guests visited the university library and had a cordial conversation with students specializing in spanish.

present were wang hsiao-yi, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the peking university revolutionary committee, and chen teh-ho and yen hung-liang, deputy departmental directors of the foreign ministry.

Mexican Friends Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1976)

a youth delegation of the mexican society of friends of people's china led by mrs. virginia chapa wound up its visit to peking and left here by train this afternoon for a tour of southern parts of china on its way home.

the mexican friends arrived in peking on july 12. kung hsiao, leading member of the china international travel service, gave a banquet in their honour in peking. yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and gave a film reception for the mexican friends.

Officers and Men of Mexican Naval Force Call at Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 17, 1976)

a 585-member party of officers and cadets of the "heroica" naval academy of the united states of mexico and the commanders and fighters of the mexican escort destroyers "cuautemoc" and "cuitlahuac" arrived in shanghai this morning for a friendly visit to china and received a warm welcome from commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai, and shanghai militiamen and people.

the yangtze river dock was today decorated with colourful bunting. the welcomers beat drums and gongs. huge streamers were inscribed with slogans in both chinese and spanish: "warmly welcome mexican naval officers and men to shanghai excl." "long live the friendship between the people of china and mexico excl."

as admiral salvador gomez bernard, representative of the mexican ministry for the navy and president of the mexican "heroica" naval academy, and captains fernando magana gayou and lazaro mendoza shachez and other officers and cadets walked up to the dock, they were given a warm welcome by leading members of departments concerned, including feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, liu wen-hsueh, political commissar of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, kao hsi-tseng, deputy commander of the east china sea fleet of the p.l.a. naval force, tu piao, commander of the p.l.a. naval units stationed in shanghai, yang hsin-ya, deputy commander of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison, and shih shang-ying, leading member of the command post of the shanghai militia. they cordially shook hands with the

guests. the p.l.a. commanders and fighters expressed their warm welcome by applause. militia men and women presented arms in salute to the guests. waving bouquets and silk streamers, youngsters performed dances and sang songs, expressing their friendly sentiments for the mexican guests from across the pacific ocean. an atmosphere of friendship between the people and armed forces of china and mexico prevailed at the dock.

yin tso-chen, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence, jaime soliano, minister-counsellor of the mexican embassy in peking, manuel andres aguirre, military attache of the embassy, and his wife made a special trip from peking to shanghai to meet the mexican party.

the east china sea fleet of the p.l.a. navy despatched escort ship no. 503 to the yangtze river estuary yesterday evening to greet the mexican ships.

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. shanghai garrison and east china sea fleet gave a banquet this evening in honour of the officers and men of the mexican navy.

feng kuo-chu said in his toast: "both china and mexico are developing countries belonging to the third world. in the protracted struggles against imperialism and colonialism, the people of our two countries have always sympathized with and supported each other and forged a profound friendship between them."

he expressed the conviction that the call at shanghai by the mexican naval officers and men led by admiral salvador gomez bernard would surely make new contributions to the promotion of mutual understanding between the people and armed forces of the two countries and to the development of friendship between the two countries.

in his toast, salvador gomez bernard praised the constant development of friendship between the people of mexico and china. he said: "it is the first time in the history of the people of our two countries that mexican naval exercise ships have called at the people's republic of china. it is our good wish that the call will provide the cadets of the mexican "heroica" naval academy with experience to facilitate their mastery of vocational proficiency. excited at the opportunity to make the call, the cadets have, at the same time, brought with them the best regards for the chinese youth from mexican youth -- the future of mexico.

"the seeds of friendship are sown," he said, adding that "nothing can obstruct the establishment of friendship, mutual understanding and cooperation between the people of the two countries no matter what happens in the world."

CHINA AND PERU

Central Committee of Communist Party of Peru Mourns Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1976)

the central committee of the communist party of peru sent a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china on july 8, expressing grievous condolences on the death of comrade chu teh.

the letter says: comrade chu teh was a tested communist party leader and strategist. adhering perseveringly to marxism-leninism, he made an important contribution to the cause of liberation and socialist construction of the chinese people. working alongside chairman mao tsetung, he was one of the organizers of the people's liberation army. he tirelessly devoted himself to the implementation of the revolutionary line of chairman mao tsetung and took an active part in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, and the smashing of the right deviationist and divisionist activities of teng hsiao-ping.

the letter says: comrade chu teh's spirit of dedication to the cause of the working class and people of china and of the whole world has set an indelible example for us. his death is an irretrievable loss of the entire chinese people and the communist party of china, and is also a loss of our party. his revolutionary spirit and proletarian qualities will be remembered forever in the hearts of all peoples.

the letter says: in the name of the communist party and the revolutionary people of peru, we extend to the communist party and the people of china our heartfelt condolences and profound grief for the loss of your dear leader, comrade chu teh.

Peruvian Communist Party Mourns Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1976)

the political bureau of the central committee of the peruvian communist party on july 9 sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing most profound condolences on the death of comrade chu teh.

the message says: comrade chu teh was a fine communist party member a revolutionary fighter of the proletariat and one of the outstanding leaders of the party, state and people's army of china. boundlessly loyal to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line throughout his life, comrade chu teh always stood in the forefront of implementing this line. under the leadership of chairman mao and giving play to a heroic spirit of fearing no sacrifices, comrade chu teh made an enduring contribution to the building and development of the people's army, the establishment and consolidation of the revolutionary bases and the overthrow of the enemy of the chinese people, the building and reinforcement of the people's political power, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the continuation of the revolution.

the message says in conclusion: it is our conviction that the heroic chinese people will turn their deep grief into great strength and will continue to march forward in the resolute pursuance of the revolutionary line of chairman mao tsetung.

CHINA AND SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Sao Tome and Principe Leaders Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1976)

leonel mario d'alva, president of the people's assembly of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe, deputy secretary-general of the liberation movement of sao tome and principe and minister of foreign affairs, guilherme neto, vice-president of the people's assembly, and other high-ranking officials called at the chinese embassy in sao tome and principe on july 10 to express condolences on the passing away of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, according to a report from sao tome.

Sao Tome and Principe President Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1976)

manuel pinto da costa, president of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe, sent a message yesterday to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing sincere condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

the people, the liberation movement and the government of sao tome and principe and i myself have learned with deep sorrow of the death of marshal chu teh, a great leader of the chinese people and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. we hereby extend our sincere condolences to the chinese people, the communist party of china, the chinese government and the bereaved family.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet Social-Imperialists' New Trickery

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1976)

following is an article by hsin ping under the title of "scoundrels filing indictment first":

the kremlin's mouthpiece, tass, reported that a so-called "international commission to investigate mercenarism" has been set up in moscow to "draw up a draft international convention on the prevention and persecution of mercenarism". this is another trickery called "scoundrels filing indictment first" played by the soviet social-imperialists to divert people's attention from their criminal act of aggression against angola.

recently, three britons and one american were reported to have been sentenced to death on the charge of serving as mercenaries in angola. the british prime minister requested the angolan authorities to pardon the three sentenced britons. the moscow revisionists at once seized this opportunity to form the so-called "commission" composed of "eminent public figures and jurists", "academicians" and "doctors". quoting authoritative documents, they had "drawn up" with affected seriousness an "international convention". acting like a "supreme judge", the soviet union intends to make laws for the trial of mercenaries. playing the trick of a thief crying "stop

thief", the moscow revisionists make use of the so-called "affirmation" of "a definition of mercenarism" to cover up their crime of employing large numbers of cuban mercenaries in angola. furthermore, they resort to the tactics of "scoundrels filing indictment first" in an attempt to make people forget that the soviet revisionists are the biggest commander of mercenaries.

according to tass, the "draft international convention" concocted by the moscow revisionists "contains a definition of mercenarism, including the provision on criminal responsibility not only of the mercenaries, but also of officials and states who by their actions or connivance at these actions contribute to the organization of mercenarism". "definition" and "convention" alike are only a game of words to hoodwink people. the soviet union supplied money, guns, cannon, tanks, planes and officers to command cuban soldiers to fight and work hard for the soviet social-imperialists. this is not only "recruitment of mercenaries" but also aggression committed with mercenaries. the soviet social-imperialists can be put on trial without their "convention" and "definition".

"we support the liberation movements." this is often said by the new tsars for argumentation. one may then ask: why did you describe the then genuine liberation struggle of the algerian people as "french internal affairs"? why did you energetically go in for a cease-fire at the u.n. security council to put down the 1973 october war of liberation waged by egypt and syria? why did you betray the genuine national liberation war of the kampuchean people? and why did you dispatch mercenary troops to "support the liberation war" during the angolan civil war? what is more, the african people have the strength to liberate themselves and master their own destiny. they do not need the superpower's service.

zambian president kenneth kaunda hit the nail on the head when he said: "the russians and cubans and all other foreign forces must withdraw from angola and let the angolan people themselves resolve their own problems." "we do not want our friends from foreign countries to come to liberate africa for us. to liberate africa is africa's task and we are going to liberate it ourselves."

tass further reported that "the draft convention envisages the treatment of mercenarism as having been perpetrated with aggravating circumstances if the accused assumed command of mercenaries and gave orders to them."

in angola, who "assumed command of" more than 10,000 (please note: not just 3 or 4) cuban mercenary troops? and who "gave orders" to them to massacre the angolan people? it is the soviet social-imperialists -- a fact known to the whole world. according to the "convention" as announced by tass, it is precisely the soviet union that has "perpetrated with aggravating circumstances", the recruitment of mercenaries.

the new tsars who drafted the "international convention" "on persecution of mercenarism" are actually the arch-recruiter and commander of mercenaries. it is none other than brezhnev and company who first of all should be put on trial excl.

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Soviet Ambition Behind Sudan Event

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1976)

the sudanese government announced on july 2 that the sudanese armed forces had smashed an armed subversive conspiracy aimed at overthrowing the government of sudan. now the truth has been brought into daylight that this conspiracy had the background of superpower intervention. as disclosed by president nimeri on july 6, the conspirators had been trained to use different kinds of soviet-made weapons before they launched the attack and they carried with them anti-tank guns, anti-aircraft guns and other soviet-made destructive weapons. this shows before the world that the soviet union participated in the conspiracy and once again played a shameful role in attempting to subvert a legal regime of the third world.

after the sudanese government frustrated this conspiracy, president nimeri declared on july 3 and 4 that the sudanese government had all information in hand on the conspirators' "origin of equipment" and would make it public at an appropriate time. what provides much food for thought is that the kremlin authorities suddenly got nervous and hastily directed tass to announce on july 4 that the sudanese departments concerned captured foreign weapons. but tass made no mention of the fact that among those captured were soviet-provided weapons. clearly tass tried to imply that the soviet union had "nothing to do" with the event. however, the more the soviet revisionists try to hide, the more they are exposed. now president nimeri has disclosed the truth, and the new tsars' fox tail has been caught excl.

although the conspiracy in sudan was carefully arranged, it was short-lived. subversive conspiracy is against the will of the people. soon after the armed invasion started, the sudanese armed forces guarding vital departments and army camps rapidly counter-attacked. people in khartoum took to the streets, shouting slogans in support of their government. leaders of many arab and other countries sent messages, pledging support to the sudanese government in foiling the armed subversion. nevertheless, just as the sudanese armed forces and people were searching for the

remnant conspirators, tass alleged with ulterior motives that "the event which occurred in sudan is on a large scale". this was to boost the conspirators' morale. tass also said that sudan's disclosure of the conspiracy attempt was "refuted". this clearly reveals the new tsars' ugly features of hostility against the sudanese government and people.

in the past few years, the sudanese government, under the leadership of president nimeri, has persisted in the position of anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism and anti-hegemonism, stood for arab unity and african unity, actively safeguarded national independence and state sovereignty, pursued a non-aligned foreign policy and it was thus praised by the third world countries. of course, this goes against the kremlin's will. regarding the legitimate sudanese government as a thorn in its flesh, the soviet union has tried hard by means of infiltration and subversion to replace president nimeri with pro-soviet elements.

five years ago, the soviet union openly supported the notorious "july 19" pro-soviet abortive military coup. when the coup clique occupied the army headquarters and omdurman radio, the new tsars went wild with joy. the soviet ambassador to egypt and ponomarov, secretary of the central committee of the soviet party who was then visiting egypt, exerted pressure in various ways on egypt, trying to make it recognize the coup clique in sudan. but, the soviet demand was flatly rejected by egypt. with the support of the armed forces and people, president nimeri crushed the coup. after that, a soviet chieftain sent a letter to president nimeri and at the same time set its propaganda machine in motion to press sudan to stop the suppression of coup elements. the soviet union even sheltered and encouraged runaway elements of the coup. the sudanese president sharply denounced the soviet interference in the internal affairs of sudan, determinedly recalled the sudanese ambassador from moscow and declared that a counsellor of the soviet embassy in sudan was a persona non grata.

the soviet revisionists, experts in conspiring, never reconcile themselves to their defeat. they refused to give up their design for overthrowing the sudanese regime. in april, the pro-soviet sudanese who lived abroad in the kremlin's pay clamoured for "popular uprising" to overthrow the sudanese regime. president nimeri pointed out angrily in a speech in early may that it was without precedent in the relations between two sovereign states that the russians had launched a campaign against him. two months later, as was expected, the new tsars once again masterminded a farce of armed subversion in sudan and again met with shameful defeat.

historical experience merits attention. moscow has failed twice, will it conspire the third time? it has already tried in sudan, where will it go tomorrow? the sudan event once again reminds the third world countries and people that they have to redouble their vigilance against social-imperialism, the self-styled "natural ally" of the third world countries and guard against its attempt to extend its criminal claws into their countries.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

National People's Congress Secretary-General Meets Federal Republic of Germany MP

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1976)

chi peng-fei, secretary-general of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with carl schweitzer, member of parliament of the social democratic party of the federal republic of germany, and his party.

present were hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, hsu wei-chin, deputh director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry, and wu chang-kang, leading member of the foreign affairs group of the n.p.c. standing committee.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Government Delegation Visits Copperbelt Province in Zambia

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jul. 15, 1976)

the chinese government delegation led by vice-premier sun chien, in the company of zambian prime minister elijah h.k. mudenda and several cabinet ministers, visited copperbelt province today.

the delegation was met at the airport by member of the central committee of the united national independence party for copperbelt province fines bulawayo, cabinet minister for copperbelt province mutale, mayor of ndola city b. zulu, mayor of chingola city j. chansa and other

local officials. several thousand people lined the streets, waving colourful flags and shouting slogans to welcome the guests.

vice-premier sun chien and his party visited the nchanga open pit and the rhokana smelter and refinery, and were warmly welcomed by the technical personnel and miners. during their visit, ackson soko, minister of mines and industry and chairman of the nchanga consolidated copper mines, gave a detailed account of the development of copper production to the visitors.

minister soko gave a luncheon in honour of the chinese delegation. both soko and vice-premier sun chien spoke at the luncheon.

minister soko said that the mining industry is the mainstay of zambia's economy. he stressed the importance of the tanzam railway to zambia's economy. he said that the completion of this railway "was in itself a clear manifestation of the very warm fraternal relationship between the governments of the people's republic of china, the united republic of tanzania and the republic of zambia."

vice-premier sun chien said, "the zambian people are industrious and valiant. since independence, the zambian people have, under the leadership of president kaunda, repeatedly frustrated the subversive schemes and economic blockade of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism, and successively safeguarded national independence and state sovereignty by eliminating the colonial influence, developing the national economy and national culture, and strengthening defence capabilities."

in conclusion, he said, "we sincerely wish you still greater victories on your road of advance."

prime minister mudenda and other high-ranking zambian officials were also present at the luncheon.

Zambian President Fetes Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jul. 16, 1976)

president k. kaunda received the chinese government delegation led by vice-premier sun chien and gave a luncheon in honour of the delegation at the state house here today. the zambian president had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese guests.

all members of the delegation were present on these occasions.

present on the zambian side were prime minister elijah mudenda, member of the central committee of the united national independence party r.c. kamanga, foreign minister s.g. mwale, minister of finance j.m. mwanakatwe, minister of power, transport and communications j. c. mapoma, minister of mines and industry a.j. soko, minister of commerce mrs. mutumba bull, minister of rural development paul lusaka, special assistant to the president mark chona, zambian ambassador to china a.s. masiye and other government officials.

the luncheon proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

after the luncheon, the zambian president asked vice-premier sun chieh to convey best regards of himself and the zambian people to chairman mao tsetung and premier hua kuo-feng.

general secretary of the united national independence party a.g. zulu received vice-premier sun chien and his party and had a friendly talk with them here this morning.

zambian prime minister elijah mudenda and vice-premier sun chien held talks here today on further strengthening and developing the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and on international issues of common interest.

present on the occasion on the zambian side were minister of finance j.m. mwanakatwe, minister of rural development paul lusaka, minister of commerce mrs. mutumba bull, minister of power, transport and communications j.c. mapoma, minister of foreign affairs s.g. mwale, minister of state of the ministry of public works h.y. mwale and minister of state of the ministry of economic and technical cooperation mrs. l. monze.

attending the talks on the chinese side were minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, vice-minister of foreign affairs ho ying, vice-minister of railways su chien and chinese ambassador to zambia li chiang-ren.

vice-premier sun chien and his party, in the company of zambian prime minister mudenda, laid a wreath at the freedom fighters' statue here this morning.

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

A Counter-Revolutionary Revisionist Outline

- Comments on "Outline of a Working Report by the Academy of Sciences"

by

the mass criticism group of Futan University's Science Department

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 19, 1976)

In July, August and September of last year, when Teng Hsiao-p'ing was vigorously whipping up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, an "Outline of a Working Report by the Academy of Sciences" (hereafter referred to as "Outline" for short) was concocted under Teng's personal direction. The "Outline" is not only an evidence of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's crimes in attempting to reverse verdicts and practice restoration, but also a very rare lesson by negative example. Teng Hsiao-p'ing showed exceptional interest in this "Outline." The moment he saw its original draft, he repeatedly shouted "Bravo!" He claimed: "This document is very important, and it not only could take care of the Academy of Sciences, but is also applicable to scientific and technical circles, educational circles and other departments as a whole." He suggested that the draft be further processed and polished. The draft was therefore revised five or six times with some Marxist-Leninist phrases added and many "unnecessary, sharp projections" deleted. When the time was ripe, it was planned "to let the outline speak for itself" thus "making a big breach for all-round spreading" in scientific and technical circles. His intention was indeed pernicious.

In order to reverse verdicts and restore capitalism, Teng Hsiao-p'ing necessarily had to concentrate his spearhead of attack at the great proletarian cultural revolution. The "Outline" started its surgery precisely from the great cultural revolution.

The heading of the first section of the "Outline" originally read: "On the question of fully affirming the achievements on the scientific and technical front." The achievements of what time? "The enormous achievements scored in the past 26 years". With one light stroke it wrote off the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and company in pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the field of science and technology before the great cultural revolution, obliterated the tremendous victory of the great cultural revolution in criticizing the Party persons in power taking the capitalist road and their revisionist line in science and technology, and negated the profound changes that have taken place in China's scientific and technical circles after the great cultural revolution.

"What is the great cultural revolution for? To wage class struggle." Before the great cultural revolution under the protection of the bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i, the hereditary territory in the scientific and technical sphere forcibly occupied by the bourgeoisie could not be touched. Here, the influence of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism was deep rooted, the force of the bourgeoisie and old tradition was very stubborn, bourgeois rights were strengthened and extended, and there were optimum conditions for the growth of the bourgeoisie. Here, some bourgeois intellectuals used their knowledge as capital for trials of strength with the proletariat, with a serious tendency to divorce themselves from proletarian politics, despise the masses of workers and peasants and look down upon productive labor.

With overwhelming power, the great cultural revolution personally initiated and led by the great leader Chairman Mao smashed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, cleaned up the mire of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism and dealt a heavy blow to the bourgeoisie. Through the fierce class struggle of the great cultural revolution, all fronts, including the scientific and technical front, took on a new appearance and socialist new things emerged in large numbers, bringing about an excellent situation.

In the mind of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and those who concocted the "Outline," the great cultural revolution was simply a disaster. With clenched teeth, they cursed the socialist new things, maliciously attacked the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat as "armchair politics" and "exobitant taxes and miscellaneous levies." They frenziedly opposed the occupation of the superstructure and the breaking of the unified empire under the monopoly of bourgeois intellectuals by the workers, peasants and soldiers. They blustered that open-door education meant "not paying attention to proper callings," "discouraging people from studying techniques," etc. After hurling all kinds of abuse, some people excitedly yelled: "There was not a day of peace in the past nine years!" This remark exposed the high secret. It became apparent that the glib talks of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the concocters of the "Outline" about the necessity of "fully" confirming the achievements of the "26 years," were a complete fraud. They excluded the nine years of the great cultural revolution from the "26 years" and attempted to acclaim the revisionist line in the 17 years before the great cultural revolution through affirming the "26 years."

Whitewashing the past is done for the sake of the present, and the aim of calling home the ghost of the revisionist line in science and technology is to push this line again to practice reversal of verdicts and restoration so as to return to the old revisionist road before the great cultural revolution.

To negate the great cultural revolution, one is bound to go against the trend of historical development. Described with their own words, it means the need to "reverse" things. The "Outline" uses the word "rectification" in place of stark "reversal," but this does not change in the least the essence of reversing verdicts and restoring capitalism.

With the development of the situation of class struggle, in order to guide forward the revolution, "we must in all seriousness put things in order both ideologically and organizationally" and "launch a struggle of proletarian ideology against non-proletarian ideology." ("Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art) This kind of rectification is absolutely necessary. The "Outline," which talks glibly about "rectification," purposely evades anything about the kind of rectification just mentioned. On the contrary, under the banner of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "rectification," the "Outline" brandished the club of "rectifying the line," "rectifying the policies," "rectifying the leading bodies," and "rectifying organizations." In fact, all this is an attempt to turn the great cultural revolution upside down.

How to "rectify" things? To quote from the "Outline," we must correctly understand and fully implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the revolutionary line in science and technology." Is it not the greatest joke on earth to attempt to "rectify" the scientific and technical front, which has advanced along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line after the great cultural revolution, in order to make it return to "Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the revolutionary line in science and technology"? After a careful study, it becomes apparent that there is great significance behind the so-called "correctly" and "fully."

According to the logic of the "Outline," persisting in putting proletarian politics in command means "ignoring the study of techniques"; adhering to the mass line means "reducing the role of the professional contingents" persisting in linking theory with practice means "ignoring theory"; adhering to the principle of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts means "xenophobia and isolationism"; adhering to the ideological remolding of the intellectuals "is unfavorable to bringing into play people's enthusiasm for socialism"; and persisting in using Marxism to guide research work in natural science means "using philosophy to replace natural science." They have thus fabricated a host of charges and imposed these charges on the cadres and masses who adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They clamor: You are "one-sided!" You have "wantonly interpreted Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in science and technology!" You are "bragging using your impressions to replace policies!" Therefore, the deviation must be corrected and your ideology must be "rectified."

The Marxists have always held that all things are one dividing into two and have two antagonistic aspects. At the same time, they maintain that there is the principal contradiction in anything containing contradictions. Starting from this Marxist standpoint, the proletariat has never opposed the study of vocational work, the study of theory, and learning the good experience of foreign countries. But, distinctly contrary to the revisionists, the proletariat unswervingly holds that in our scientific and technical work, it is mandatory to uphold the leadership of the Party, persist in putting proletarian politics in command, adhere to the mass line, adhere to self-reliance, persist in linking theory with practice, persist in transforming the world outlook of the intellectuals, and adhere to the guidance of the Marxist philosophy and other fundamental principles. Divorced from these fundamental principles, our scientific and technical work will inevitably go astray.

Nevertheless, the "Outline" vociferously clamors that this is an "incorrect" understanding and "one-sided." Well, what then can be considered as "correctly understanding and fully implementing" Chairman Mao's revolutionary line? Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the concocters of the "Outline" have a prescription, namely, the old trick of eclectic sophistry of the revisionists: Putting proletarian politics in command must have the "white-and-expert road" added. The "open-door policy in running institutes" must be prohibited in the course of launching mass movement. Persisting in combining theory with reality should permit people to "become bookworms" implementing the principle of self-reliance should practice the "doctrine of getting everything from others." While strengthening the ideological transformation of intellectuals, it is necessary to permit the unreformed bourgeois intellectuals "to work as directors of institutes with Party committee secretaries and logistic personnel assigned to them." When using Marxism to guide research work in natural science, it is not permissible to "quote from classical works" for the analysis of the bourgeois system of natural science theory while they talk about "on the one hand" and "on the other hand," what they actually want is "on the other hand." As they see it, only this is "correct" and "all-sided". According to Teng Hsiao-p'ing, "all advanced countries in the world take this road regardless of their political systems." Through this "shortcut," the automation level of our factories will be "elevated," physical labor will be "reduced," and "bookworms" will become "laborers."

We must shout at the bourgeois overlords: Stop your windy nonsense! These practices of yours are an unscrupulous distortion and vilification of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "We cannot just take the beaten track traversed by other countries in the world in the development of technology." Yet these overlords want us to believe that this is a "road" that can be taken "no matter what system is adopted." It can thus be seen that the "line" peddled in the "Outline" is an out-and-out counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

If the scientific and technical front were "reversed" and "rectified" as stated in the "Outline," the outcome could only be, "up goes the satellites and down plummets the red flag," and the prospects in store could only be the all-round restoration of capitalism.

In order to restore capitalism in scientific and technical circles, the "Outline" focused its theme on one point, namely, "Don't mention the

dictatorship of the proletariat in scientific and technical circles." Betraying the dictatorship of the proletariat and negating taking class struggle as the key link are precisely the crux of the "Outline."

In order to demonstrate that "the dictatorship of the proletariat should not be mentioned in scientific and technical circles," the "Outline" has dished up a premise of argument: "Science and technology mean productive forces." As they see it, productive forces do not belong to the superstructure; therefore the scientific research units also do not belong to the superstructure, and scientific and technical circles cannot talk about the dictatorship of the proletariat. According to this logic of theirs, does it mean that the more a factory has developed productive forces, the more it cannot mention carrying out the dictatorship of the proletariat to the letter? It is true that there is no class nature in the object of the study of natural science, but in class society, can we say that those who study natural science also do not have class nature? Can we say that the target served by scientific research work also has no class nature?

The "Outline" "cited" ten quotations from Chairman Mao patched up from bits or even fabricated. The concocters of the "Outline" cried: "By relying on these ten quotations alone, we can prevail over them." Whom do they want to "prevail over"? Do they want to "prevail over" the proletariat? We have experienced this kind of trick many times. They thought that by quoting some Marxist words people would look upon them as Marxists. However, at a single glance people with sharp eyes can tell that they have emasculated the very essence of Marxism. The "Outline" has cited some quotations from Chairman Mao but there is not a single word about Chairman Mao's thesis that the proletariat must exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture, nor does it mention Chairman Mao's thesis that the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat must be carried out to the letter down to the grassroots level. During the period of socialist revolution, those who isolatedly talk about developing science and technology and productive forces, but ignore class struggle--the fundamental motive force behind the advance of society--and negate the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie can only show that they are out-and-out revisionists and that their "outline" is a simon-pure outline for reversing verdicts and for restoration.

In a class society, science and technology are invariably geared to a definite class for serving the interests and definite political objective of a definite class. There has never been science and technology that are divorced from class. In capitalist society, "natural science is subservient to capital" (Marx and Engels: "Deutsch Ideology," Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. III, p. 68) and is an instrument for the bourgeoisie to carry out aggression and manslaughter abroad and oppress and exploit the working masses at home. In socialist society, science and technology should be controlled by the proletariat and serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the interests of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. All this has a clearcut class nature. Meanwhile, the development of science and technology is also conditioned by the social system. Science and technology and the social productive forces are developed in the process of the continuous transformation of the superstructure that is not in harmony with the economic base and the continuous transformation of the relations of production that are not in harmony with the productive forces.

Revolution is the locomotive of history; revolution liberates the productive forces. The socialist technical revolution of the proletariat can only be developed by persisting in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The concocters of the "Outline" oppose taking class struggle as the key link, oppose the mention of the dictatorship of the proletariat in scientific and technical circles, fundamentally repudiate the role of proletarian politics as commander of science and technology and oppose using revolution to boost the development of science and technology. They babble that "scientific research must lead the way," and that "whether it is learning from Tachai or criticizing Water Margin, all work is aimed at "pushing scientific research forward." Their intention is extremely wicked. If their conspiracies were fulfilled, our country certainly could not move toward socialist modernization, but could only move toward capitalist restoration and again be reduced to a colony or semi-colony.

This "Outline," a teaching material by negative example, one again proves that throughout the historical period of socialism, "the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the class struggle between the different political forces, and the class struggle in the ideological field between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue to be long and tortuous and at times will even become very acute." Revisionism is still the main danger.

This "Outline," a teaching material by negative example, also shows that the domain of science and technology is definitely not "clean soil." Nor is it a "jeweled palace in elfland's hills" devoted solely to the study of natural science in harmony with the rest of the world. Instead, it is the battlefield of the life-and-death struggle between the two major antagonistic classes--the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Furthermore, speaking in a certain sense, the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines and the struggle between the proletariat, which tries to transform and restrict the bourgeoisie, and the bourgeoisie, which resists such transformation and restriction, are even more acute, complicated and protrated in the field of science and technology than in other fields. If things are not properly handled, it is quite possible that capitalism may stage a comeback in the field of science and technology to form a beachhead for the all-round restoration of capitalism.

The contradiction and struggle between ourselves and those seeking to reverse verdicts and achieve restoration, with Teng Hsiao-p'ing as the commander, constitute the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. It is a major life-and-death class battle. We should never lower our guard, nor should we slacken our fighting will.

At present, great victories have been won in the struggle initiated and led by Chairman Mao to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. However, the struggle is not yet over. We must continue to carry

forward the dauntless revolutionary spirit of the line, "We can clasp the moon in the ninth heaven and seize turtles deep down in the five seas" and deepen the criticism of the "Outline" and Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. It can be expected that the proletariat will win still greater victories in the course of struggle and that our country's science and technology will score still greater achievements.

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CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING

Teng Hsiao-p'ing's Opposition to "Ultra-Left" Means Opposition to Revolution

by

Nan Yü (南郁)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 11, 1976)

When Teng Hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, cast forth the revisionist program with "the three directives as a key link" and whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, he put up the sign-board of opposing the "ultra-Left."

Why does Teng Hsiao-p'ing advocate oppositon to the "ultra-Left"? Where is his spearhead directed at? Chairman Mao says, "The revisionists, the Right opportunists pay lip-service to Marxism; they too attack "dogmatism." But what they are really attacking is the quintessence of Marxism." (On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People) Chairman Mao's directive reveals the common characteristic of the attack launched against the proletariat by all revisionists. Many of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's words and deeds for counter-attack in revenge, reversal of verdicts and restoration as well as the article titled "On the General Program for All Kinds of Work of the Whole Party and Whole Country," a big poisonous weed concocted under his inspiration, show that Teng Hsiao-p'ing's opposition to the "ultra-Left" is opposition to the Party's basic line, the socialist revolution and especially the great cultural revolution.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing adheres to the bourgeois ideological system for the oppression and exploitation of the proletariat and the capitalist social system, and opposes the Marxist-Leninist ideological system and the socialist social system. He represents the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party and takes the ultra-Right stand. Therefore, whenever the socialist revolution takes a step forward, he considers it as "excessive" and "overdone." This is especially the case with the great proletarian cultural revolution, which lays stress on purging those capitalist-roaders in power within the Party and hits the vulnerable spot of the whole bourgeoisie and the main force that vainly attempts to restore capitalism in our country. With Teng Hsiao-p'ing himself coming under fire, the furthering of the revolution is in his eyes even more "ultra-Left."

Teng Hsiao-p'ing's opposition to the "ultra-Left" is first of all his opposition to purging the capitalist-roaders.

As Teng Hsiao-p'ing himself is the arch capitalist-roader within the Party, he is fundamentally unable to admit that there are capitalist-roaders within the Party in the socialist period. In the article "On the General Program" of over ten thousand words concocted under his inspiration, the words of capitalist-roaders are alone missing. Teng Hsiao-p'ing openly cried: "Once a movement starts, it always brings harm" "to the experienced cadres." The article "On the General Program" also follows Teng Hsiao-p'ing's tune in

vilifying the broad masses of revolutionary cadres and people who adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the great cultural revolution as so-called "ultra-Left" by "knocking the good cadres in the Party" "down the stage." Are not their so-called "experienced cadres" or "good cadres" the chieftain of the past opportunist lines in the Party and the handful of capitalist-roaders criticized during the great cultural revolution? Is this not an explicit attack of all the past two-line struggles within the Party and the revolutionary movements led by the Party as "ultra-Left"? Is this not for openly airing grievances for the two toppled bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and for reversing the verdicts passed on him when he was criticized during the great cultural revolution?

To repudiate the existence of the capitalist-roaders and vilify the struggle against the capitalist-roaders as "ultra-Left is fundamentally to repudiate the historical inevitability and necessity of the great cultural revolution as well as to negate fundamentally Chairman Mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. To Teng Hsiao-p'ing, in the article "On the General Program," the struggle between the two classes of proletariat and bourgeoisie, between the two roads of socialism and capitalism and the principal contradiction of the socialist society have all disappeared. The contradiction between a handful of capitalist-roaders and the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants, the revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals have also vanished. They fabricate "a contradiction between the anti-Marxist class enemies and the people." By "anti-Marxist class enemies," they mean those revolutionary people who have performed great meritorious service in the great cultural revolution. With a prevailing thirst for blood, they declare that it is necessary to topple by struggle these "class enemies" who are "ultra-Left." Is this not an overt vengeful counter-attack against the proletariat and the revolutionary people? If these "home-going contingents" are allowed to accomplish their evil purposes, the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution would come to naught. This is something the people of the whole Party and whole country cannot allow to happen.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing's oppositon to the "ultra-Left" is also prominently expressed in his attacking and stifling the socialist new things springing from the restriction of bourgeois rights on all sides.

Bourgeois rights form the important economic base that engenders the new bourgeois elements in society as well as the soil that engenders the bourgeoisie inside the Party. In his important directive on the question of theory, Chairman Mao emphasizes the necessity and importance of restricting bourgeois rights to combating and preventing revisionism, and has clearly pointed out the orientation of socialist revolution in the two realms of the superstructure and the economic base.

On the question of criticizing and restricting bourgeois rights, Teng Hsiao-p'ing who represents the bourgeoisie is in an acute state of class struggle with the proletariat and the broad masses of revolutionary people. Chairman Mao points out: "After the democratic revolution, the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants did not stand still. They want

revolution. On the other hand, a number of Party members do not want to go forward; some have moved backward and opposed the revolution. Why? Because they have become high officials and want to protect the interests of the high officials." Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals, continue the revolution without stop on the battle road of socialist revolution. They seriously study Chairman Mao's important directive on the question of theory, warmly give active help to the socialist new things emerging in the great cultural revolution, and criticize and restrict bourgeois rights so as to gradually create conditions which will make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again. In this way, the interests of the bourgeoisie inside the Party are infringed and the foundation on which the bourgeoisie inside the Party relies for its existence is shaken. Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the leading figure of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party with the fear of the impending doom of his own class weighing on him, opposes the criticism and restriction of bourgeois rights with energy grown tenfold and hatred grown a hundredfold. Wielding the hatchet of the "ultra-Left," he unrestrainedly slashes at the socialist new things, attacks the restriction of bourgeois rights as lacking a "material foundation" and even barbarously forbids the mention of this concept of "bourgeois rights." His purpose is to strengthen and augment bourgeois rights by all means, to protect the interests of the high officials who practice revisionism, and to greatly extend the soil which enables the bourgeoisie to exist and emerge again, in a vain attempt to prevent the forward stride of the socialist revolution.

That article "On the General Program," wildly calls for "reorganizing work in all fields" in a desire to negate in toto the great cultural revolution, oppose in toto Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on all sides under the banner of opposing the "ultra-Left" in order to practice the fraudulent deal of restoring capitalism.

The history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party proves that the chieftains of the revisionist line always make use of opposing the "ultra-Left" to carry out restoration and regression. The renegade Ch'en Tu-hsiu once vilified that "the peasant movements in all places have all had the drawback of Left-deviation, either by putting forward a too high-sounding slogan, or taking ultra-Left action," and he openly capitulated to the big landlords and big bourgeoisie. Liu Shao-ch'i also used the anti-"ultra-Left" slogan to slash at the cooperatives. Lin Piao, after writing down "of all things, to subdue oneself and return to propriety is the most important," called for "boldly opposing the ultra-Left," and not long afterwards, he initiated the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat. They jumped out one after another with the intention to check the flow of the historical current, but were all drowned by it. Under the excellent situation of the great victories won in the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize line Piao and Confucius, Teng Hsiao-p'ing also popped up against the "ultra-Left," and launched a vengeful counter-attack against the proletariat and revolutionary people but he, only left behind another ignominious

record of failure. As long as there is still the bourgeoisie, there will be capitalist-roaders flaunting the banner of opposing the "ultra-Left" to publicize and push the ultra-Right line. Therefore, we must deepen our criticism of Teng, beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and keep on improving our discerning power in the course of struggle.

* * *

Teng Hsiao-p'ing's Memory

by

Chi Hsün (李 汛)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao May 30, 1976)

Our great leader Chairman Mao earnestly teaches us: "Never forget class and class struggle." "What is the great cultural revolution for? To wage class struggle."

However, Teng Hsiao-p'ing says, "Forget all those problems in the great cultural revolution. I fundamentally do not think of them or refer to them. My memory is very poor and I have forgetten all of them."

Is it true that Teng Hsiao-p'ing has forgotten all about the great cultural revolution? How could he! Is it not he who accuses that the great cultural revolution has upset and made a men of things and calls for "all-round adjustment"? Is it not also he who is unhappy with his having been "struck down once" in the great cultural revolution, and is "risking his old life" to prepare for "being struck down a second time"?

In fact, Teng Hsiao-p'ing's memory is very good. He not only remembers the scores of the great cultural revolution and never forgets to settle such scores, but also bears in mind what took place before the great cultural revolution. In 1961, he attacked the great leap forward saying, "Now is the time to restore peace and order," and for this purpose he presided over the formulation a set of revisionist enterprise-management regulations. Fifteen years later, he again attacked the great cultural revolution saying that "it is now very difficult to break a habit of long standing." He announced that those regulations criticized by the masses were still applicable and he again presided over the formulation of another set of regulations after them. In 1957, he declared, "Classes have in the main been abolished, and so class struggle should not be emphasized." Today he says again, "How can class struggle be mentioned every day?" Even such words as "the foremost task is economic construction" which he publicized in 1949 have also been heard again by us from his lips twenty-six years afterward. Is such a memory poor?

Why does he describe his good memory as poor? This is actually not his original intention. In saying "I fundamentally do not think of them," his original intention is to negate them "fundamentally." His grudge against the great cultural revolution is so deep that he is unwilling to refer to it again. To him, the great cultural revolution is a nightmare, which is still frightful and very distressful to him. Therefore, he always wants to forget the criticism of him by the masses. He is still unable to part with the revisionist line criticized long ago by the revolutionary masses, and he still yearns all the time for the capitalist system, which he has chased after for many years. To "forget" the people's revolutionary mass criticism means exactly that he wants to prop up again those things toppled by criticism.

Do "those problems in the great cultural revolution" which Teng Hsiao-p'ing says that "he has forgotten as a whole" include his own "confession" and "self-examination" in the great cultural revolution? Is the vow of "never to reverse the verdicts" also on the list of those "forgotten"? In this respect, it seems that "they have really been forgotten." Yet, this also might not necessarily be so. As he always thinks of reversing the verdicts, this shows that he has in mind all those things recorded in the verdicts. Around last summer, when he thought that the right time had come, he hurriedly wanted to overthrow those "self-examinations."

Such a life-and-death struggle between two major antagonistic classes as the great cultural revolution cannot be forgotten by either the proletariat or the bourgeoisie. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "forgetting" "everything" is no more than another version of his complete reversal of verdicts.

* * *

Behind the "Danger" Sign

by

Chieh Jen (解 刃)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao May 30, 1976)

"Danger!" This frightening word can often be encountered in everyday life. On the high-tension cable post is written "danger." At the sharp bends of highways and railways appears the sign "danger." These "danger" signs really serve to raise people's vigilance and prevent many accidents. They insure the safety of life and property of the people and are conducive to socialist revolution and socialist construction. A warning of this sort is fine indeed.

However, around summer last year, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts also hung up the "danger" sign everywhere. Look, in the school, "'not studying' is 'the greatest danger'." In scientific research organs, "belittling theory is the main danger at present!" What is more, selecting students from among workers, peasants and soldiers is a "danger," and even the talk of self-reliance in scientific research is a "danger,".....

Why did Teng Hsiao-p'ing and company raise such a hue and cry and seriously say that this was a "danger" and that also was a "danger"? A brief analysis with the viewpoint of class-struggle will show that behind the "danger" sign which they have ingeniously concocted, there indeed lurks the real danger to the proletariats who persistently continue the revolution without pause.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has smashed in time and resolutely the restorationist plot of the bourgeoisie within the Party and criticized their counter-revolutionary revisionist line, seized back that portion of power usurped by them and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat. This, in the eyes of the landlord and bourgeois classes, is indeed "the greatest danger." To the proletariat, however, this is the greatest security. Seeing the old things go on declining and new things grow sturdily, the bourgeoisie which is unreconciled to its perdition clings to the old things and sings elegies fervently; it roundly condemns and smears the socialist new things in every way. The bourgeois elements vainly try to mislead public opinion and strangle the new things through "singing songs condemning their new ruler and mumbling to them certain more or less ominous predictions" ("Manifesto of the Communist Party," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. I, p. 274), in an attempt to recapture their lost paradise and thwart historical progress.

The "danger" the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing referred to is the public opinion aimed at reversing verdicts and a signal of restoration. The creation of a lot of public opinions on "danger" is prompted by the aim to "seek a reversal." This, in the words of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, is "rectification." What is "rectification"? This is to chop off all new things that appeared during the great proletarian cultural revolution and to launch a "rectification" aimed at going back to the capitalist road and restoring the revisionist stuff.

They said a lot about "danger" but nothing about the fact that revisionism and the Party persons in power taking the capitalist road were currently the main danger. They used "danger" as a sword or spear to cover up their true revisionist features. They negated that revisionism was the greatest danger and negated the existence of capitalist-roaders. This meant that they negated the necessity and timeliness of the great cultural revolution, negated that there was still the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the period of socialism and subsequently negated the Party's basic line. Thus, we can see what evil designs are hidden behind the sign of "danger"!

Facts speak louder than words. The counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square has made us see what the real danger is. At T'ienanmen Square in the capital, a handful of counter-revolutionary rioters beat people up and set fire to property in broad daylight, spread political rumors, made reactionary speeches, posted up reactionary poems and distributed reactionary leaflets and openly cast Teng Hsiao-p'ing in the role of China's Nagy. If their counter-revolutionary plot should through, revisionism would prevail. Then our Party and the state would change their political color and the heads of millions of people would roll in the sand. What a hazardous scene this is!

The bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party and those Party persons in power taking the capitalist road or capitalist-roaders within the Party are still on the capitalist road. The practice of struggle tells us that capitalist-roaders within the Party are the main force in the bourgeois trial of strength with the proletariat and in promoting capitalist restoration. Having wormed their way into the organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat and grasped a part of power in their hands, they are capable of turning the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat into a tool for exercising dictatorship over the proletariat. Thus, in practicing restoration, they can be more ferocious than the bourgeoisie outside the Party. Therefore, we must bear firmly in mind that revisionism is the greatest danger at present, always guard against and prevent the ascendancy of revisionism to power, resolutely fight against the capitalist-roaders, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and insure that our Party and state will advance forever along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

CADRES

Tachai Production Brigade Cadres Remain Ordinary Working People

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jul. 18, 1976)

at china's exemplary tachai production brigade the cadres regularly join the peasants in field work. in this way they have established new socialist relations between the cadres and the masses.

visitors learn how mountains, rivers, fields, villages and roads in tachai have been transformed. but one thing remains unchanged. tachai's cadres, old and young, have retained the fine qualities of the working people. they all have calloused hands.

one of the important reasons why tachai's cadres are able to retain their vigour in their advance along the socialist road and are cherished by the masses is that they are not detached from the masses, physical labour and actual struggles. the tachai party branch constantly reminds the cadres that it is necessary for them to persevere in collective productive labour and remould their world outlook so as to combat and prevent revisionism, and that they must guard against turning into capitalist-roaders.

chen yung-kuei, former secretary of the tachai brigade party branch, joined the peasants in field work as soon as he returned from his duties in peking after attending the fourth national people's congress last year. chen yung-kuei and the current tachai party branch secretary kuo feng-lien made an inspection tour of the fields and discussed tachai's new planning. pointing to a big tree, he said: "see that tree there? we planted it during the agricultural co-operative movement. how sturdily it has grown in wind and rain. our cadres are also growing up politically in the storms of class struggle, one generation after another." he encouraged her to always remain a revolutionary.

following the example of her predecessors, kuo feng-lien attaches great importance to cadre participation in collective productive labour. having returned home from a trip abroad on the morning of one day, she worked in the field that afternoon. she worked with the menfolk during the busy spring sowing this year. after more than a month of heavy work in the fields she had grown noticeably thinner. her fellow villagers were concerned about her health. she said: "we are succeeding as tachai's standard-bearers. we must carry forward the good traditions of our fore-runners and continue to combat and prevent revisionism."

tachai's cadres make it a rule to join in collective productive labour no matter how busy their other work keeps them. this work they do in the evening so that they can devote the daytime hours to work in the fields. in tachai the cadres are the earliest to rise and the latest to bed. they work in the fields before leaving the village to attend meetings and go back to them as soon as they return from them. cadres who receive visitors to tachai join in the field work as soon as the visitors leave. they make time to do more so that their sweat will wash the bourgeois dirt off their thinking.

chairman mao said: "the bureaucrat class on the one hand and the working class together with the poor and lower-middle peasants on the other are two classes sharply antagonistic to each other." tachai's cadres consciously criticize and restrict bourgeois right and treat commune peasants as their equals and identify themselves with commune peasants.

teng hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the party, was against restricting bourgeois right. tachai's cadres by their own actions criticize teng hsiao-ping. they look upon themselves as ordinary working people and the servants of the people.

liang pien-liang, deputy secretary of the tachai brigade party branch, begged for food as a child in the old society. after liberation he was elected deputy leader of a mutual-aid team and later secretary of the youth league branch before he was elected to the brigade party branch committee. he has always remained an ordinary peasant. he reminds himself constantly: "in the old society the landlords never worked in the fields. they exploited us. now the class relations have changed and i have become a cadre. if i do not work and take to exploiting the working people then i am no different from a landlord." as a result, he sets strict demands on himself when it comes to participation in physical labour. he always takes the lead in doing heavy work. when there is dangerous work to be done he always keeps others from it and does it himself. for the sake of the revolution he is happy to go through more hardships than the commune peasants. there are many cadres at tachai who take the same attitude as liang pien-liang.

tachai's cadres are unanimous in the stand that they must not take advantage of their position and power to seek privilege in any way. they go through hardships before the masses do and in creature comforts put themselves after the masses. their houses are like those of the commune peasants. they draw equal pay with the peasants in the form of work points. tachai's men cadres put in between 340 and 350 workdays a year and women cadres put in more than 300 (a workday means a whole day devoted to collective productive labour). cadres get no work points for doing sedentary work in the office. the brigade

book-keeper is the only cadre who gets a work point subsidy.

visitors to tachai are impressed by the new socialist relations between cadres and the masses and the camaraderie between them. the peasants call the cadres by name instead of by official titles such as secretaries or team leaders. the cadres and peasants read newspapers together, have discussions, sing songs and have heart-to-heart talks. the cadres never put on official airs, they are just like ordinary peasants.

tachai's cadres always have the interests of the peasants in mind. when a commune member is not feeling well, the team cadres calls on him and inquires after his health. the peasants working in the fields can enjoy their holidays and festivals at home but the brigade's shepherds and draft animal tenders must work holiday shifts. so tachai's cadres volunteer to work the holiday shifts in order to relieve them. in this way the relations between cadres and the masses grows more harmonious as time goes on, and the cadres eagerly seek suggestions and criticism from the peasants.

the new socialist relations between cadres and the masses has aroused the enthusiasm of the peasants. struggling against class enemies, revisionism and capitalism and working hard for socialism, they have turned the once poverty-stricken mountain village of tachai into a thriving new socialist village, a model for the whole country to follow.

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

A Graduation Paper -- The Deeds of a Peasant College Graduate

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 17, 1976)

the
graduation thesis presented by wang tsai-hsia, a student of the chaoyang agricultural college, is a very special one.

this thesis is a five year development plan of the tsachaiying brigade, wanshou commune, chienping county in liaoning province and its author is the newly elected secretary of the brigade party branch. the thesis, written on the basis of minute investigation and thoughtful consideration, analyses the brigade's pending problems and suggests ways and means of settling them. it demonstrates the revolutionary spirit of a peasant college student brought up in the revolution in education and her power to analyse and solve problems.

wang tsai-hsia returned to her native village before graduating at the end of 1975. with the cadres and commune members she walked through the fields, mountain slopes and valley of her brigade. combining the peasants' rich experiences with the knowledge she had acquired through study and practice, she drafted an over-all plan for the brigade's farming, water conservancy, forestry, animal husbandry and mechanization. taking class struggle as the key link, the plan pointed out the existence of conditions that engender capitalism in the period of socialism and stressed the importance of transforming small production in order to consolidate socialism in the rural areas. she also set out plans for the development of socialist culture, education, health and scientific research.

tsachaiying brigade, situated in a drought-ridden, hilly region in the western part of liaoning province, had an average per hectare yield of less than 0.7 tons before liberation. though production developed after liberation, it was constantly hampered by liu shao-chi's revisionist influences. with the cultural revolution the peasants have embarked on a clearcut road of socialist collectivization and production is surging ahead. according to wang tsai-hsia's plan, production will top 7.5 tons per hectare in 1980.

this plan, representing the aspirations of all the members of her brigade, is gradually taking shape through the efforts of the commune members. in the last three months of 1975, the brigade, did some 70,000 cubic metres of earth work and turned 30 hectares of land into tachai type fields that ensure stable yields

despite drought or water-logging. a "scientific farming shock team", formed by 40 young people, are doing all kinds of scientific experiments listed in the five year plan including seed breeding, afforestation and pig breeding. the brigade's leading cadres headed by party secretary wang tsai-hsia set the following rules for themselves: keep up the study of marxist-leninist theories; take the lead in productive labour; anything they demand of the masses they must first show they can do themselves; no acceptance of invitations or gifts. in this way, they have become competent leaders of the masses in building socialism in the countryside.

a college student like wang tsai-hsia and her much-welcomed graduation thesis are the turn-outs of the chaoyang agricultural college, a model college which follows chairman mao's proletarian line in the country's educational revolution.

the chaoyang agricultural college, which now attended by 2,000 students, has turned out 300 graduates since 1970. all of its students are enrolled directly from among the peasants and after studying for a few years, they return to production practice as workers with both socialist consciousness and culture. all graduates, like wang tsai-hsia, wrote their graduation papers, not with answers from textbooks but by analysing and positing solutions for pressing problems in their native villages as part of their fervent desires to contribute to the socialist construction of their motherland.

under liu shao-chi's revisionist line, the chaoyang agricultural college, the then shenyang agricultural college, poisoned the minds of the students with ideologies of the exploiting classes and sayings like "he who excels in learning can be an official". such a college only reared an intellectual elite. as a result, though 17 years time 7,000 students graduated from the shenyang agricultural college, not one returned to work in the fields.

during the cultural revolution, the chaoyang agricultural college made a clean break with the revisionist line in education and has since followed the policy of education combined with productive labour and serving proletarian politics. the people's communes and production brigades in eight counties near the college have sent their promising youngsters there to study proletarian political theory, and get a knowledge on farming, forestry, water conservancy, animal husbandry and plant protection. during their two to three years of studies, the students return to their own brigades every year to work alongside the labouring people, learn from their fine qualities and use what they learned in school to help solve problems in production.

in her two years of studies, wang tsai-hsia and her schoolmates returned to the production brigades four times, each time for one to two months at a stretch, and with the help of their teachers applied their book study to production problems. once there was a drought during sowing time. the students studied the soil, found that moisture evaporated very quickly there and accordingly decided on an appropriate sowing depth. as a result the drought was overcome and full stands ensured. another time, the local peasants wanted a hybrid from sorghum to raise output. the students promptly helped plant over two hectares of seed plots and next year ample hybrid seeds were provided and output raised by 40 percent. in 1975, the cotton fields were infected with cotton aphis. the students arrived in time to help the peasants in preparing an effective insecticide that guaranteed a bumper cotton harvest that year. last year, grain output of wang tsai-hsia's brigade was 17 percent higher than 1974, or double that of 1973.

wang tsai-hsia, a daughter of a lower-middle peasant, worked in the fields for several years after she graduated from middle school. she is active in work, cares about the collective, loves socialism and dares to fight against capitalist tendencies. when the chaoyang agricultural college enrolled students, the commune members recommended her as someone they trust and love. she has kept close ties with her brigade and introduced over a dozen new techniques and fine strains of seeds to her brigade even while studying. she is also diligent in her study of marxist-leninist theories and takes an active part in criticizing lin piao and confucius and denouncing capitalism, and revisionism. after she returned to the brigade, she trained three political theory instructors and sponsored a political night school. she also helped set up a 30 people propaganda team to organize cultural activities including telling revolutionary stories, giving performances, running blackboard bulletins and broadcasts, to publicize the party line, policy and revolutionary situation and use proletarian ideology to dominate the realm of the superstructure.

NOVELS

"On the Eve" -- New Chinese Novel on Struggle in Education

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1976)

a raging storm and torrential downpour bring the river at lotsun village to flood, its waters sweeping the dyke. the commune peasants are watching over the dyke day and night. standing by to help them are workers from the nearby factories, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army and a hundred middle school students. as the waters mount to a critical point, the middle school principal orders the students to return to school to review their lessons in preparation for their college entrance examination. a young communist teacher opposes the order, urging the students to work on alongside the workers, peasants and soldiers.

this is a key scene in "on the eve", a recent novel issued by the people's literature publishing house, which comes from the pen of a middle school teacher. dealing with the cardinal issue that the purpose of education should be to bring up successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, the novel covers every aspect of the teaching system and young people's ideals and aspirations. it brings to life the sharp clashes between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between chairman mao's revolutionary line and the revisionist line in the field of education on the eve of the great proletarian cultural revolution. the work devastatingly exposes the true features of the capitalist-roaders in the party and presents the struggle waged by the proletarian revolutionaries against them. the "people's daily" and the "kuangming daily" have commented favourably on the novel, praising it as a graphic teaching text for deepening the mass debate on the educational revolution and the struggle against the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. the first print of 300,000 copies last january sold out quickly, and a second print is due off the press.

the theme of "on the eve" is explored through the conflict arising between young teacher fang chuang-tao, who struggles tenaciously against revisionism and the principal, chen wen-hai, a capitalist-roader.

their first clash comes over which criteria should be used to assess students. a graduating student from the senior middle school, who comes from a poor peasant family and loves the countryside, has ignored the composition topic set by the teacher and written instead his revolutionary hopes of going back to his home village to build up a new socialist countryside. fang chuang-tao evaluates the composition as excellent. but principal chen wen-hai and the language teacher assess it as deserving a "fail" because the set topic was ignored.

this same student has used the knowledge he acquired at the school to help survey a reservoir and a canal and repair pumps for his production team. fang chuang-tao considers this as proof that he has learnt and applied his lessons well, but the principal says he is a bad student because he "failed" to give correct answers to the out-of-the-way and catch questions in the maths tests. on the other hand, the principal sets up a student, who is immersed in books and does well in written maths and composition but seeks personal fame and career and usually evades manual labour, as an example for all other students to emulate.

another major struggle between fang chuang-tao and chen wen-hai centres on the question: should the students be confined to classroom study within the school compound or be encouraged to step out of the school and temper themselves in the current struggles of socialist revolution and construction. the principal prohibits the graduating students from taking part in productive labour but orders them instead to concentrate on reviewing their lessons in order that a higher percentage of them can pass college entrance exams successfully. the young teacher, however, encourages his students to work in factories and people's communes, attend lectures by veteran workers and peasants about their experience of class struggle, and temper themselves in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

under fang chuang-tao's influence, the revolutionary teachers and students join the worker-peasant-soldier masses in fighting the torrential rain. they are thus able to learn a profound lesson they cannot learn in the schoolroom.

the essence of the conflict between teacher fang and principal chen is over which class the school should train successors for. chen's aim is to "encourage the students to climb to the top of the social ladder" and fang's is to train students able to serve the working people and socialism.

instead of limiting himself to the struggle over educational aims, the author broadens his horizon by linking it with the class struggle and the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road in the historical period of socialism. this greatly deepens the theme of the novel and increases its immediate significance.

hu yin-chiang, author of the novel, is a teacher of chinese language at the no. 2 middle school of chinhua county in east china's chekiang province. he witnessed the harm of the revisionist line in education before the cultural revolution when the school leadership followed this line of liu shao-chi's and induced the students to take knowledge as their capital and strive for personal fame and gain.

in the early stage of the great cultural revolution, hu yin-chiang together with other teachers and students of the school exposed and criticized the arch party capitalist-roader liu shao-chi and his revisionist line. this struggle inspired him to write the book.

while the book was still in manuscript, hu yin-chiang and the publishing house editors had a dozen discussions with workers, peasants and soldiers and modestly listened to their opinions. many sections of the novel were revised on the basis of their comments and suggestions.

"on the eve" is the first volume of a projected trilogy under the general heading of "crowded months and years" hu yin-chiang plans to write. he is at present working on the sequel of "on the eve", which is about the struggle during the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by chairman mao himself.

SWIMMING

Workers of Northeast China Plant Take Up Mass Swimming

(NCNA-English Harbin, Jul. 18, 1976)

some 50 per cent of the 6,000 workers and staff of the harbin rolling stock plant in northeast china have responded well to chairman mao's call: "swimming is an exercise in struggling with the forces of nature, and you should toughen yourselves in big rivers and seas." they indulge in swimming activities every year in the sunghua river.

the neighbouring sunghua river is a good natural summer swimming centre. but before the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers' enthusiasm for swimming was held back by liu shao-chi's revisionist line in physical culture and sports. since the beginning of the cultural revolution, the workers and staff of the plant inspired by our great leader chairman mao's example in swimming in the yangtze river, have been going swimming in the river in increasing numbers every summer in their spare time. this year the number of workers who are going in for swimming is six times the figure for the pre-cultural revolution years.

under the slogan "build up your health to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat", the plant's workers and staff regard their swimming as part of their response to chairman mao's directive: "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people".

veteran workers who never went into the water have now learned to swim. some 50 per cent of the women workers of the wheels workshop now swim regularly. previously there was not a single woman swimmer in the whole workshop. among the women enthusiasts many can now swim several thousand metres in the surging river.

the swimming and other sports activities in this plant help those suffering from chronic diseases to improve their health. a 50-year-old veteran cadre was frequently ill before the cultural revolution and often had to be hospitalized. swimming in the sunghua river he took up every year since 1967 and other physical activities, in addition to the medical treatment he received, have helped him gradually to recover his health, and he is now working vigorously for the revolution.

peritonitis and tuberculosis once kept foundry man fan chin-hai from playing an active part in political activities and productive labour. after the beginning of the cultural revolution, fan chin-hai learned to swim in response to chairman mao's call, and since then, healthy and strong, he has been outstanding in grasping revolution and promoting production. he has been cited as an advanced worker three years running.

the plant party committee and the workshop party branches attach great importance to mass swimming. apart from taking concrete measures to popularise the sport, they often organize the workers and staff to study chairman mao's directives on swimming and raise their understanding of the sport. classes are sponsored to train swimming activists to help the cadres and workers. every summer, the leadership organizes 5,000-meter, 7,500-metre and 15,000-metre swimming races and military cross-the-sunghua-river training.

GOOD HARVESTS

China Reports Good Spring Tea Harvest

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1976)

a good spring tea harvest has been gathered this year in china's leading tea-producing provinces of chekiang, anhwei, hunan, kiangsi, yunnan and kweichow under the impetus of the campaign to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. the quality of the tea this year is better than last, and the people's communes are selling newly harvested tea to the state in large quantities.

in chekiang province, one of china's major tea-producing areas, the total amount of tea sold to the state up to the end of may was 22 per cent above that of the corresponding period of last year and 4 times that of the same period in 1965, the year before the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the spring tea output increased markedly in the seven tea-producing areas of anhwei province. of these, chimen and hsiuning counties, the principal producers of the well-known keemen black tea and tunlu green tea, have reported big advances.

since the beginning of this year, commune members and cadres of these tea-producing areas have studied chairman mao's important instructions in earnest and deepened their criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping, thus enhancing their consciousness of carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line as well as promoting tea production. many localities in hunan province suffered from exceptionally cold weather caused by rain and frost last winter. however, thanks to the persistent effort to combat the natural adversities, by the commune members, the normal growth of the tea shrubs was not affected. with the coming of spring, they sprouted vigorously.

commune members in wuyuan county, kiangsi province, got a good harvest of the famous wulu green tea after intensifying field management and battling against the effects of persistent rain and cold weather. the county's spring tea crop was more than ten per cent higher than last year.

tea-growers in yunnan province built or expanded 223 tea-processing shops, installed more than 500 new tea-making machines and repaired the old machines and duly prepared fuel for making tea. this has greatly speeded the tea processing.

workers of commercial, agricultural and other departments also contributed to the good harvest by helping to train technicians and ensuring an abundant supply of tea seeds and chemical fertilizer to the tea-growing communes and production brigades.

POWER PLANTS

Power Plant Built in Northeast China

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 17, 1976)

the chaoyang power plant, which is situated in the mountainous district in western liaoning province, was recently completed and put into operation. this large modern thermal power plant was designed and constructed by china itself, fitted with china-made equipment. two sets of china-made advanced 200,000 kilowatt steam-turbo power generating unit with inner water-cooled stator and rotor were installed in the plant, marking a new technical level reached by the country's power equipment industry and power industry. the main engines and auxiliary machines have proved efficient since operation started last year.

the plant is important in improving the distribution and development of industry and agriculture in the province's mountainous district. before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the departments concerned in this province had decided to build a large power plant in the western mountainous district to meet the needs of local industrial and agricultural development. but owing to the influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line, the project was dropped and reconsidered only when this line was criticised in the cultural revolution.

the project is a product of socialist co-operation between the harbin boiler factory, steam turbine plant, electrical machinery plant in heilungkiang province, which provided the steam-turbo power generating units with inner water-cooled stators and rotors which are smaller, lighter, more efficient, better in quality and lower in consumption than other generators of the same capacity. the changchun power designing institute in kirin province provided all the designs and studied key technical questions on the spot together with the workers to solve problems in the course of construction.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

China-Albania Friendship People's Commune Delegation Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 17, 1976)

a delegation of the china-albania friendship people's commune led by ma pao-ting, vice-chairman of the commune's revolutionary committee, arrived here yesterday on a friendly visit to the country at the invitation of the ministry of agriculture of albania.

among those greeting the delegation at the airport were kristaq kule, vice-minister of agriculture; enrik konomi, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council; sterio spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society; and leading members of departments concerned.

fan cheng-tso, counsellor of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

the delegation was honoured at a banquet given by the ministry of agriculture yesterday evening.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine President Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1976)

argentine president jorge rafael videla has sent a message to soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the npc standing committee. the message reads:

on benalf of the people and government of argentina and in my own name, i extend to your excellency profound condolences on the death of his excellency marshal chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. meanwhile, i would be grateful if your excellency are kind enough to convey these feelings to madame kang ke-ching and her family.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Vienna Communist League Condoles on Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1976)

walter lindner, secretary of the leadership of the communist league of vienna, has sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing condolences on the death of comrade chu teh.

the message says, "comrade chu teh was an outstanding revolutionary fighter and communist, who devoted his whole life to the service of the revolution and socialist construction in the people's republic of china and of the struggle against revisionism. his death is a very great loss to the communist party of china and the entire chinese people. people all over the world and in the international marxist-leninist movement share the chinese people's sorrow and grief over the loss. we austrian marxist-leninists are also deeply distressed. comrade chu teh will forever remain a brilliant example for us. we will forever cherish his memory. his example will inspire us to devote all our energy to the revolutionary cause and strengthen our efforts to lead to victory the socialist revolution of austria."

Austrian Revolutionary Workers' Association (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1976)

the austrian revolutionary workers' association (marxist-leninists) has sent a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing condolences on the death of comrade chu teh. the letter reads:

we felt deeply grieved upon learning of the death of comrade chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

comrade chu teh was an outstanding proletarian revolutionary and communist fighter. he consistently upheld the line of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. his death is a big loss not only to the communist party of china and the entire chinese people, but also to the world revolutionary movement.

we share with you the deep grief at the loss. we shall take comrade chu teh's life and work as our example, turn grief into strength and, by means of this, commemorate this outstanding revolutionary.

CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Bangladesh Government Official, Other Personages Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Dacca, Jul. 18, 1976)

chief protocol of the bangladesh foreign ministry mashhoorul haque, president of the bangladesh-china friendship society mirza gholam hafiz and personages of various circles of the country called at the chinese embassy here on july 10 to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

a number of diplomatic envoys accredited here also called at the chinese embassy to express their condolences.

CHINA AND BENIN

Benin President Kerekou Visits Shashihyu Production Brigade in North China

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jul. 18, 1976)

mathieu kerekou, president of the people's republic of benin, and the state delegation he is leading arrived in tsunhua county in north china's hopei province from peking by special plane today in the company of chinese minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng. they visited the shashihyu production brigade of the yuehkochuang people's commune to the warm welcome of the local people.

the distinguished guests from benin were greeted at the airport by vice-chairman of the hopei provincial revolutionary committee tseng mei, chairman of the tsunhua county revolutionary committee wang kuo-fan and vice-chairmen of the tangshan prefectural revolutionary committee ho yi and chang yi-ping who also accompanied them on the visit.

president kerekou and others drove to the brigade this morning. overjoyed at a good harvest, the commune peasants heartily entertained the distinguished guests who have come from afar. chairman of the brigade revolutionary committee chang kuei-shun gave the guests an account of how the people in the brigade, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, had sticked to the socialist

road, displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and turned the poor mountain hamlet into a new socialist village in the past two decades and more. per hectare grain yield was 6.67 tons last year as against less than 0.75 tons before liberation. under the impetus of the movement to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist wind, a good harvest for summer crops was reaped this year.

president kerekou, in the company of chairman chang kuei-shun, climbed up the hillside to see the terraced fields. by the side of a terrace, chang kuei-shun told the distinguished guests that this rocky country was short of top soil. in 1966, one hundred young people carried earth from two and a half kilometres away to build a plot one-fifteenth of a hectare in size on top of rock slabs. it yielded 750 kilogrammes of grain last year. in the spirit of the "foolish old man who removed the mountains", the commune members have since the start of the great cultural revolution built some forty hectares of land here and steadily increased farm output. the distinguished guests then inspected a water detention pond half way up the hillside which was built by the commune members in five winter-spring periods. they also enjoyed a panoramic view of the thriving mountain hamlet with its flourishing maize and kaoliang in the terraces and orchard laden with fruit.

president kerekou said in the course of the visit: "we have learnt a lot here and seen for ourselves that the people armed with mao tsetung thought can accomplish everything with their strong determination."

the distinguished guests from benin also visited a rice and flour mill, a hosiery factory and an exhibition on industry and agriculture in tsunhua county.

a luncheon was given by the tsunhua county revolutionary committee in honour of the illustrious guests from benin.

among others accompanying the guests on their visit to tsunhua were director of the african affairs department ho kung-ki and director of the protocol department chu chuan-hsien of the foreign ministry and chinese ambassador to benin ku hsiao-po.

President Mathieu Kerekou of Benin Visits
North China City

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jul. 18, 1976)

president
mathieu kerekou of the people's republic of benin and the state delegation of benin he is leading arrived in shihchiachuang, provincial capital of hopei, from tsunhua county of the same province by special plane this afternoon. the distinguished guests were accompanied by sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry.

a warm atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and the benin people prevailed in the city of shihchiachuang today. multi-coloured flags and huge streamers of welcome were hung over the streets in the city. above the airport fluttered the national flags of china and benin.

chairman liu tzu-hou of the hopei provincial revolutionary committee, vice-chairmen wang chin-shan, wang kuei-hua and liu tien-chen, leading members of departments concerned in shihchiachuang prefecture and shihchiachuang city and a crowd of two thousand people braved the rain to warmly greet the distinguished guests from benin at the airport.

as president mathieu kerekou alighted from the plane to meet the welcoming crowd, the well-wishers beat drums and gongs and waved bouquets and garlands amidst shouts of slogans. enthusiastic applause expressing friendly sentiments burst from people along the way as the motorcade drove to the guest house, and the president waved repeatedly to the well-wishers in acknowledgement.

vice-chairman tseng mei of the hopei provincial revolutionary committee accompanied the distinguished guests from tsunhua county to shihchiachuang.

a banquet was given this evening by the hopei provincial revolutionary committee in honour of the president and other distinguished guests from benin. minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng was present.

chairman liu tzu-hou, in his toast, thanked president mathieu kerekou for leading the state delegation of benin to hopei province, bringing with them the friendly sentiments of the benin people for the people of hopei. he wished the benin people continuous new successes in the cause of safeguarding national independence and building their country under the leadership of president mathieu kerekou.

president mathieu kerekou expressed deep gratitude in his toast for the enthusiastic welcome and reception given the delegation by the people of hopei. "beginning with our visit to shashihyu, the

model production brigade," he said, "up to our tour of the county town of tsunhua, in our meetings with the leading members of various circles and the people, everywhere we were impressed with the tremendous achievements of the brave people. armed with the ideology of the proletariat, they have won the successes by their own efforts under the brilliant leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party. this greatly encourages the people of the third world."

the distinguished benin guests saw a performance of acrobatics after the banquet.

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

Botswana President Mourns Death of Chinese NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1976)

seretse m. khama, president of the republic of botswana, sent a message on july 12 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing heartfelt condolences on the passing away of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

it is with great sadness that i have to convey to your excellency heartfelt condolences on behalf of the government and people of botswana and on my own behalf on the occasion of the untimely death of your compatriot and close colleague his excellency mr. chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. your country has been deprived of a strong and able leader.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chinese Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei Meets
Outgoing Cameroon Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1976)

chinese vice-premier chen yung-kuei met here this afternoon with langue-tsobgny clement, ambassador of the united republic of cameroon to china, who will soon leave his post for home.

present on the occasion were lo hsu, deputy director of the department of african affairs, and fu shun-ho, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND CANADA

All-China Sports Federation President
Condemns "Two Chinas" Plot

(NCNA-English Montreal, Jul. 17, 1976)

chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation (the chinese olympic committee), at a press conference here yesterday sternly condemned the two superpowers and a few die-hards in the international olympic committee (i.o.c.) for creating the "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan" plot in the olympic movement.

he said: "it is learned that under the manipulation and busy manoeuvring by the two superpowers, a few die-hards in the i.o.c. are plotting to allow the so-called sports organization of the chiang clique to take part in the 21st olympic games under the name 'taiwan', flying the so-called 'national flag' and playing the so-called 'national anthem' of the chiang clique. this is an outright design of the two superpowers to create a situation of 'two chinas' or 'one china, one taiwan' in the olympic movement. the chinese people and athletes are resolutely opposed to and strongly condemn it."

he stressed: "there is only one china in the world, that is, the people's republic of china. taiwan is a province of the people's republic of china. the all-china sports federation (the chinese olympic committee) is the sole legitimate national organization governing sports on the entire territory of china (including taiwan province). only the all-china sports federation (the chinese olympic committee) is entitled to represent

china in the olympic movement. usurpation of china's seat in some international sports organizations by the so-called sports organization of the chiang clique and its participation in the olympic games are entirely illegal. we are resolutely opposed to the participation of the so-called sports organization of the chiang clique in whatever form and under whatever name in the olympic games."

he said: "we believe that our just stand will have wide sympathy and support of the people of the world, as well as personages upholding justice in the international sports circles."

"i wish also to avail myself of this opportunity to thank the many friends who have consistently given support to our just stand," chao cheng-hung concluded.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean President Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1976)

augusto pinochet ugarte, president of the republic of chile, sent a message on july 13 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing most profound condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of china. the message reads:

on the grievous death of the distinguished personality mr. chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, i extend to your excellency my most profound condolences which are shared by the people and government of chile.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese President's Message of Condolence
on the Death of NPC Standing Committee
Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1976)

major marien ngouabi, president of the people's republic of congo and president of the central committee of the congolese party of labour, sent a message on july 15 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deepest condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

i have learned with great grief of the death of your colleague, comrade chu teh, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the political bureau of the cpc central committee and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

comrade chu teh is a very outstanding great revolutionary fighter because of his courage, his determination, his capacity for work as well as his political consciousness.

in the name of the congolese people and government and in my own name, i request you to convey my deepest and militant condolences to the communist party of china, the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and the family of the great deceased. in your profound sorrow caused by the passing away of your colleague, please accept my support and my militant solidarity.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean Officials Mourn Death of
NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1976)

nguema esono nchama, minister, and ondo asi mangue, secretary-general, of the equatorial guinean ministry of foreign affairs and friendship with all peoples, called at the chinese embassy in malabo on july 12 to express, on behalf of president masie nguema biyogo and their government, condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of

the people's republic of china, according to a report from malabo.

also making condolence calls were diplomatic envoys to equatorial guinea.

CHINA AND FIJI

Fijian Prime Minister Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English - Peking, Jul. 17, 1976)

kamisese mara, prime minister of fiji, has sent a message to chinese premier hua kuo-feng, expressing condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

the government and people of fiji have learned with deep regret of the death of mr. chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. please convey to the government and people of the people's republic of china and to the family of mr. chu teh our condolences at the sad loss of a great and inspiring national leader and hero.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Marxist-Leninist Groups Mourn Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1976)

the marxist-leninist groups of finland sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china on july 12, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade chu teh.

the message said that comrade chu teh's life was one of a great proletarian revolutionary and a great leader of the people. he dedicated his whole life to the revolutionary cause, fighting selflessly and courageously for the liberation of the people.

the message said that the death of comrade chu teh is a huge loss to the chinese people and revolutionaries in the whole world.

CHINA AND GHANA

Ghanaian Head of State Mourns Death of NPC
Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1976)

ignatius
kutu acheampong, head of state and chairman of the supreme military council of the republic of ghana, sent a message on july 15 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing heartfelt condolences on the passing away of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

i have learned with sadness of the death of his excellency mr. chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

the great contribution made by the late chu teh to the founding of the people's republic of china, the establishment and development of the people's liberation army and the promotion of friendship between china and foreign countries will remain a lasting memorial to his life and work.

the government and people of ghana join me in extending heartfelt condolences to the government and people of china and to the bereaved family.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Icelandic President Mourns Death of NPC
Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1976)

president
dr. kristjan eldjarn of the republic of iceland sent a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china on july 14, expressing sincere condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

the message says: please accept my sincere condolences on the death of mr. chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Maritime Transportation Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1976)

the italian maritime transportation delegation led by biagio amoroso, director of the department for navigation policy of the italian ministry of mercantile marine, left peking yesterday for a visit to shanghai and kwangchow on its way home.

peng teh-ching, vice-minister of communications, met and had a friendly talk with the delegation in peking.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Friendly Personages in Mauritius Make Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1976)

over 200 people called at the chinese embassy in port louis, mauritius, on july 10 to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, according to a report from port louis.

among them were the president of the mauritius-china friendship association, diplomatic envoys of various countries, the representative of the u.n. development programme accredited in mauritius, and overseas chinese.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Gift Animals from Mexico Handed Over at Peking Ceremony

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1976)

an assortment of rare animals including manatees (sea cows) and tapirs given to the chinese government and people by the government and people of the united states of mexico were handed over at a ceremony in peking.

a streamer inscribed "long live the friendship between the peoples of china and mexico excl." was stung over the site of the ceremony. chia ting, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and juan jose bremer martino, undersecretary of the mexican presidency, made speeches. on behalf of the chinese government and people, vice-chairman chia ting expressed gratitude to the mexican government and people for the rare gifts. he said, "the chinese people have always cherished friendly feelings for the mexican people. the friendship between the peoples of our two countries is deep-rooted and long-enduring. we are sure that the rare animals given by mexico will be appreciated by the chinese people." he expressed the conviction that, through their common efforts, the flower of friendship of the peoples of china and mexico will blossom in still greater brilliance.

reviewing the friendship between the people of china and mexico, undersecretary bremer said: "the contacts between our two governments and peoples have proved to be an example of mutual respect and cooperation. the rare animals which mexico is presenting to china today symbolize the mexican people's deep gratitude to china for the presentation of a pair of beautiful pandas which have added splendour to the zoological parks of mexico city." he added he would continue to work for strengthening the friendship and cooperation between china and mexico.

among those attending the presentation were vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hsiao peng, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry chen teh-ho, leading member of the foreign affairs office of the peking municipal revolutionary committee shih huang and director of the peking zoo ni shu-fa.

also present were luis kasuga osaka, director of the national institute of fishery of the mexican ministry of industry and commerce, who escorted the gift animals to peking, mexican ambassador to china omar martinez legorreta and diplomatic officials of the mexican embassy here.

at the end of the ceremony, chinese and mexicans present on the occasion together viewed the gift animals in their new homes.

this evening, a banquet was given by the peking municipal revolutionary committee in honour of the mexican friends.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Dutch Queen Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1976)

h.m. queen juliana louise emma marie wilhelmina of the netherlands has sent a message to kang ke-ching, wife of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences and profound sympathy on the death of chu teh.

CHINA AND NIGER

Leader of Government Economic and Trade Delegation of Niger Gives Return Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1976)

alfidja abderrahmane, leader of the government economic and trade delegation of the republic of niger and minister of economic affairs, commerce and industry, gave a return banquet here this evening.

present were li chiang and chen chieh, minister and vice-minister of foreign trade, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, chang keng-ho and cheng fei, leading members of departments concerned, and hsieh ke-hsi, chinese ambassador to niger.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. minister alfidja abderrahmane and minister li chiang proposed toasts expressing the wishes that the friendship between the peoples of niger and china and the friendly cooperation between the two countries would further develop.

present on the occasion were katzelma o. mahaman taya, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of niger in peking and all members of the delegation.

Niger Officials Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1976)

niger minister of foreign affairs and cooperation m.d. adamou went to the chinese embassy in niger on july 10 on behalf of the niger supreme military council and government to mourn the passing away of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, according to a report from niamey.

also making condolence calls at the chinese embassy were mounkeila arouna, niger minister of mines and water resources, diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited to niger and a number of public figures.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei Meets Nigerian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1976)

chinese vice-premier chen yung-kuei met and had a cordial, friendly conversation here this afternoon with the technical cooperation delegation of the federal republic of nigeria led by colonel m. magoro, federal commissioner for transport.

nigerian ambassador to china j. tanko yusuf attended the meeting.

present were chinese vice-minister of railways kuo lu and leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Communist Party Mourns Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1976)

the central committee of the communist party of the philippines has sent a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade chu teh. the letter dated july 7 reads:

we were stricken with pain and sorrow upon learning of the death of comrade chu teh, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. on behalf of the members of the communist party of the philippines, commanders and fighters of the new people's army and the revolutionary filipino people, we would like to pay our last solemn revolutionary salute to comrade chu teh. we, together with all revolutionary fighters and revolutionary people the world over, join the communist party of china, the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people in profoundly mourning the passing away of comrade chu teh, who was a fine communist and glorious hero of china's revolutionary war.

comrade chu teh was a loyal comrade-in-arms of comrade mao tsetung and one of the outstanding leaders of the chinese communist party and the chinese people's army. at the very early stage of the new democratic revolution, comrade chu teh ardently supported comrade mao tsetung's correct revolutionary line and firmly put to practice the brilliant theory of people's war. with utter devotion to the party and the people, he fought heroically and worked indefatigably to discharge well his important responsibilities for building the people's army and directing the revolutionary war at various stages and in the process made immortal contributions to the ultimate victory of the people's liberation war and the overthrow of the dark rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism in china. after the founding of new china, comrade chu teh persisted in continuing the revolution, stood on the side of comrade mao tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line, fought in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution against the counter-revolutionary revisionist plots of such chieftains of the bourgeoisie inside the party as liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping, and despite his advanced age persisted in study and persisted in work for the sake of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and building china into a powerful modern socialist state. for his life-long service to the great cause of people's liberation and communism, comrade chu

teh has earned the profound love and admiration not only of the chinese people but also of all revolutionary people in the whole world.

the death of comrade chu teh has aroused a tremendous sense of loss in the hearts of the chinese people. but we believe that the heroic chinese people will turn grief into strength, fight for more splendid achievements, win more victories in the complicated class struggles in the socialist period and advance even more unflinchingly along chairman mao's revolutionary line excl.

the filipino communists and revolutionary fighters will strive to learn from comrade chu teh's lofty spirit of persisting in revolution through to the end and contributing all to the great cause of people's liberation and communism without thought of self. the road of revolutionary war in our country is tortuous, but the future is bright excl. so long as we persist in the correct line of people's democratic revolution, persist in people's war in the context of our concrete conditions and exert more efforts to promote the self-reliant, step-by-step but steady development of revolutionary forces in our archipelagic country, more victories will be won by the people and the dark rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism will eventually be overthrown. as before, we will always fight on the same trench with the communist party of china and the chinese people, and we are determined to pursue even more unremittingly the people's democratic revolution in order that we can make more concrete contributions to our common cause against imperialism, revisionist social-imperialism and all reaction and fulfill our own sacred duty to the world revolution.

revolutionary salute to comrade chu teh excl.

the great proletarian revolutionary comrade chu teh is immortal excl.

CHINA AND PORTUGAL

Portuguese Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1976)

wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and feted here this evening an eight-member delegation of the portugal-china democratic friendship association led by mr. carlos ricardo.

the members of the delegation included lt. col. hugo santos, lt. col. geraldo estevens and mr. aleredo de sousa.

the guests and hosts had a friendly talk.

present were vice-president of the host association yang chi and leading members of organizations concerned.

the delegation arrived in peking on july 14 for a visit to china at the invitation of the host association.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Visiting Group Leaves Bucharest for Home

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jul. 17, 1976)

a chinese friendship visiting group led by jen ming-tao with li kang and yang chia-hua as deputy leaders left here for home today at the conclusion of its friendly visit to romania.

among those seeing the chinese group off at the airport were dumitru turcus, deputy director of a department under the central committee of the romanian communist party, and stefan enache, vice-minister of tourism.

chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan was also present.

stefan andrei, alternate member of the executive political committee, and secretary, of the r.c.p. central committee, received all members of the group today.

during their stay in romania, the chinese guests toured industrial enterprises and mines, agricultural

cooperatives and social-cultural establishments in bucharest and 12 counties including arges, dolj, mehedinti and arad. they also visited places of historic interest.

the chinese guests were accorded a cordial reception wherever they went.

First Secretary of Bucharest Party Committee Receives Chinese Friendship Tourist Group

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jul. 16, 1976)

ion dinca, alternate member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party, first secretary of the bucharest party committee and mayor of bucharest, received here today the chinese friendship tourist group with jen ming-tao as leader and li kang and yang chia-hua as deputy leaders, and all members of the group.

they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion was chinese ambassador li ling-chuan.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Officials Call at Chinese Embassy to Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Jul. 17, 1976)

farah wais dulle, somali minister of labour and sports, and a number of other officials called at the chinese embassy here on july 10 to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

on the same day, diplomatic envoys of a number of countries accredited here also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent:
Gangster Psychology

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1976)

the soviet social-imperialists, who have illegally occupied japan's northern territories, not only refuse to return them to japan but even do not allow japan to demand the return of these territories. in an article on the issue last year, soviet foreign minister gromyko declared arrogantly, "we shall repulse japan's groundless demand." at the 25th congress of the revisionist soviet party last february, soviet revisionist chieftain brezhnev flagrantly slandered the struggle of the japanese people for the recovery of their northern territories as "groundless and unlawful claims" put forword to the soviet union under "direct foreign instigation". such gangster-like utterances of the new tsars met with strong indignant condemnation from the broad masses of the japanese people and public opinion, and the soviet revisionists could find no words in reply. this has greatly deflated the arrogance of soviet hegemonism.

but shortly afterwards, japanese foreign minister kiichi miyazawa brazenly followed the footsteps of brezhnev and alleged at the japanese diet on july 9 that the chinese people's support for the japanese people's struggle for the recovery of the northern territories is an "interference" in "japanese-soviet affairs", that it is "unwelcome" and "is not helpful to the amicable settlement of the dispute".

it has been noted that the soviet union, which still occupies japan's northern territories, has since the beginning of this year intensified its military threat to japan. early this month, soviet warships increased their activity in the vicinity of japan, sometimes intruding into the training areas of the japanese maritime self-defence force and even into japan's coastal waters. on july 3, a soviet "missile fleet" including a cruiser equipped with new-type missiles suddenly intruded into japanese waters off kyushu. on july 7, a formation of soviet bombers took off from the chishima islands and flew towards okinawa while another formation of soviet anti-submarine patrol aircraft flew over the japan sea in the same direction. they were taking part in a military exercise staged by a soviet "missile fleet" which had been cruising between japan's kyushu and okinawa since july 3. it was after such gross intimidation in the form of naval and air force exercises that foreign minister miyazawa described the soviet hegemonic act of showing of force to japan as "routine" "operations" and uttered the remarks maligning the chinese people in order to curry favour with the soviet revisionists.

naturally, his remarks were vehemently condemned by japanese personages of various circles, but greeted as a windfall by the soviet revisionists. tass, the kremlin mouthpiece, came out at once to praise foreign minister miyazawa for taking a "correct stand". the new tsars thought that such a statement by the japanese foreign minister would constitute well-grounded proof that the japanese northern territories belong to the soviet union. this is gangster psychology, pure and simple.

tass has expressed such deep appreciation for miyazawa's remarks because it felt that the stupendous soviet pressure on japan has taken "effect". therefore the new tsars hurriedly ordered tass to take the opportunity to accuse china of "sabotaging good-neighbourliness between japan and the soviet union". but in so doing, the soviet revisionists have let the cat out of the bag. what sort of stuff is the so-called soviet-japan "good-neighbourliness" advertised by the soviet union? according to brezhnev, japan "has put forward groundless and unlawful claims to the soviet union", and this "of course, is not the way to maintain good-neighbourliness". this just serves to reveal the secret of "soviet-japan good-neighbourliness". in plain words, what moscow demands is that japan should only have "good-neighbourliness" with the soviet union in words without demanding the return of its territories under soivet occupation.

however, it will be futile for the kremlin to try to gain anything from miyazawa's statement. the japanese people's vigorous struggle for the return of the northern territories is a just action in defence of their national interests. it is firmly supported by the japanese people of all walks of life and the world people including the chinese people. shutting his eyes to the excellent situation, the japanese foreign minister dared not take the stand of defending japan's national interests by waging a firm struggle against the soviet hegemonic occupation of the japanese northern territories. on the contrary, he followed brezhnev by pouring cold water on the japanese people and even attacking the chinese people for their just stand of supporting the japanese people's struggle. such a perverse act is a betrayal of japan's national interests and will not be tolerated by the japanese people.

japan is a great nation. the soviet social-imperialist threat and intimidation can only frighten a handful of cowards but can never cow the broad masses of the japanese people who will surely and resolutely carry on the fight against the new tsars -- bullies who browbeat the weak but fear the strong. together with the people of the world, the chinese people will, as in the past, determinedly support the japanese people's just struggle for the recovery of the northern territories. they are convinced that the japanese people will surely win victory in the end.

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: Enslavers Cannot Escape Punishment

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1976)

"enslavers cannot escape punishment" is the title of a commentary in the "people's daily" here today. excerpts from the article read:

the "council for mutual economic assistance" (cmea), manipulated exclusively by the soviet revisionists, recently held its 30th session.

according to foreign press reports, the session ended in its failure to eliminate differences. the soviet revisionists, however, tried their utmost to conceal their daily-growing contradictions with other "cmea" member nations. they claimed that they formed the "cmea" "not to seek expansionist aims" and that "here, nobody will work for his own interests and superiority at the expense of others". this is a clumsy self-justification only to expose themselves.

as is well known, the "cmea" has long been converted by the soviet revisionist renegade clique into its tool for controlling, plundering and exploiting other member nations. regardless of the difficulties in east european nations, the soviet revisionists perfidiously and unilaterally jacked up oil prices, thus reaping an extra profit of 3,000 million u.s. dollars in one go. what is this if not self-seeking excl. taking advantage of their monopoly position, the soviet revisionists forced some "cmea" member nations to supply large sums of money, manpower and equipment for the building of huge enterprises and exploitation of natural resources in the soviet union. in the coming five years, some "cmea" member nations are required to provide the soviet revisionists with 13,000 million u.s. dollars. what is this if not profit making at the expense of others and "pursuit of expansionist aims excl."

the soviet revisionists' rapacious plunder and exploitation have greatly aggravated the economic difficulties in many east european countries, and have thus aroused strong indignation among their people. in the recent revolutionary storm, the polish working class called for "opposition to soviet exploitation". discontent with and resistance to soviet control are growing from day to day in some of the "cmea" member nations. confronted with this situation, the soviet revisionists are trying in a thousand and one ways to tighten their control of the other "cmea" member nations. in their feverish clamours for the need to strengthen the so-called "internationalism", the moscow authorities recently called on member nations of the so-called "socialist community" to "organically integrate national interests with international ones".

it means that other countries must subordinate their interests to the interests of the soviet union. an article of the soviet revisionist party organ "communist" says more bluntly: "in our times, internationalism is a hollow word if it is not connected with defending, strengthening and supporting the soviet union ...." this statement has brought the soviet revisionists' intention completely into the open and no further explanation is called for.

the soviet social-imperialists cannot expect to control the "cmea" as a tool for oppression and exploitation as long as they wish. the heavier the oppression, the stronger the resistance. like all colonialists and imperialists, the soviet new tsars cannot escape punishment.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Central Committee of Communist Party of Sri Lanka (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1976)

the central committee of the communist party of sri lanka (m-l) has sent a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending the deepest condolences on the death of comrade chu teh. the letter dated july 8 reads:

the central committee and all members of the communist party of sri lanka (m-l) are deeply grieved at the death of comrade chu teh, member of the communist party of china central committee, member of the political bureau of the communist party of china central committee, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the communist party of china central committee and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

comrade chu teh was a great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people, a fine member of the communist party of china, a great revolutionary fighter and an outstanding leader of the party, the state and the army.

comrade chu teh fought steadfastly for the cause of communism, for the implementation of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, for the victory of the cause of the chinese people's liberation, for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and for persevering in continuing the revolution.

the central committee of the communist party of sri lanka (m-l) conveys its deepest condolences to the central committee of the communist party of china.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Communist Party of Switzerland (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1976)

the central committee of the communist party of switzerland (marxist-leninist) has sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing condolences on the death of comrade chu teh. the message reads:

we are deeply grieved by the death of comrade chu teh, member of the central committee, of the political bureau and of the standing committee of the political bureau, of the communist party of china and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, who died at ninety years of age after a long service of the people. dear comrades, we fully share the great grief that the communist party of china, the people's liberation army and the chinese people are suffering on account of this big loss.

comrade chu teh was a model communist and a heroic soldier of the people and the proletariat. under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, comrade chu teh fought throughout his life for the cause of revolution. he contributed, in a steady and assiduous manner, to the liberation of the chinese people from the yoke of imperialism and feudalism, to the building of socialism and to the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. the great contribution and the immortal merits of comrade chu teh earned him the highest esteem of the chinese workers, peasants and soldiers and of the revolutionaries and communists of the world.

in the name of our party, we express to you, dear comrades, our great respect for comrade chu teh.

CHINA AND TANZANIA AND ZAMBIA

May Rainbow of Friendship -- Tanzam Railway -- Shine Ever More Brilliantly

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1976)

the "people's daily" carries an article today entitled "may the rainbow of friendship shine more brilliantly", warmly celebrating the formal opening to traffic of the tanzania-zambia railway. the article, written by the worker commentators' group of the rolling mill of the capital iron and steel company, says:

"the tanzam railway has now been formally handed over to tanzania and zambia. the railway began operating ahead of schedule last october. this is not only a great delightful event for tanzania and zambia in their post-independence struggle to safeguard national independence and develop national economy, but also a significant event in the annals of friendship between the chinese people and the people of tanzania, zambia and africa as a whole. we chinese workers warmly celebrate the inauguration and formal transfer of the railway, and hail the friendship between the people of tanzania, zambia and china."

it adds, "the completion of the railroad is of great importance for tanzania in exploiting the natural resources in the south for further development of its national economy. the great significance of the railway also lies in helping land-locked zambia break the blockade imposed by racist rhodesia and south africa, consolidate national independence and develop the national economy. that is why the railway is called the "freedom", "independence" or "friendship" railway by the local people. in the course of designing, surveying and construction, the tanzanian and zambian people, imbued with enormous enthusiasm and strong fighting will, overcame innumerable difficulties. they have not only built the railway but also learnt how to manage and operate it".

the article points out, "the completion, commission and transfer of the railway constitute a telling blow to imperialism, social-imperialism and racism. when the railway was being designed and surveyed, they had kept pouring cold water on it, asserting that "investment is too big", "it is too expensive", and the project was "just an illusion". in their eyes, without their technology and finance, it is impossible for the developing countries of the third world to carry out economic construction. they even resorted to all kinds of sabotage when the track-laying was making rapid headway. the completion and formal handing-over of the railway is a powerful blow to their obstruction and

sabotage, smashing their reactionary propaganda completely. this victory has greatly heightened the morale of the countries and people in the third world and deflated the arrogance of the imperialists, social-imperialists and racists.

in his work "imperialism, the highest stage of capitalism", lenin called the railways built by the colonialists and imperialists "an instrument for oppressing a thousand million people (in the colonies and semicolonies), that is, more than half the population of the globe inhabiting the dependent countries, as well as the wage slaves of capital in the 'civilized' countries," it says, adding, "since the first railways were built in egypt and south africa in the mid-19th century, over 10,000 kilometres of railways have been built on the vast african continent. these modern means of transport in the hands of the colonialists and imperialists have brought deep misery to the african people."

the article continues, "overcoming difficulties and developing enormous potentialities, the tanzanian and zambian people had completed the railway project in a fairly short time. meanwhile, the railway is also a crystallization of the friendship among the peoples of china, tanzania and zambia, as well as of the whole africa, and a "road of friendship" of the peoples of the three countries. in the past, we all suffered from aggression and oppression by the colonialists and imperialists, and we supported and sympathized with each other in the struggle of national liberation. after the establishment of diplomatic relations, we have further developed relations of close friendly cooperation. the construction of the railway is an important symbol of this long-standing friendship."

"we are deeply impressed by the fine qualities of the tanzanian and zambian people as their great patriotism, industriousness, courage, hard work and eagerness to learn. fighting shoulder to shoulder, the chinese workers and other personnel and the tanzanian and zambian people working on the railway have jointly made the rainbow of friendship -- tanzam railway -- shine more brilliantly. this will encourage the peoples of the three countries to unite more closely, fight together and push forward continuously the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism," it says.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Vice Chairman of Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee Meets Thai Mayors Visiting Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1976)

ting kuo-yu, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with the thai mayors visiting delegation.

leader of the delegation is yuth angkinantana, mayor of phetchaburi, and deputy leaders are narong wiratyosin, mayor of rajburi, and kovit suphamongkol, mayor of chiengrai municipality.

present were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and chang chang, leading member of the foreign affairs office under the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

Chinese Vice Premier Ku Mu Meets Thai Mayors Visiting Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1976)

chinese vice-premier ku mu met and had a friendly talk this afternoon with the thai mayors visiting delegation led by yuth angkinantana, mayor of phetchaburi. narong wiratyosin, mayor of rajburi, and kovit suphamongkol, mayor of chiengrai municipality, are deputy leaders of the delegation.

thai ambassador to china m.r. kasem s. kasemsri was present.

on hand were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and kuo tung-chun, deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

Thai Mayors Visiting Delegation Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1976)

the thai mayors visiting delegation gave a farewell banquet here this evening. the delegation is led by yuth angkinantana, mayor of phetchaburi, and its deputy leaders are narong wiratyosin, mayor of rajburi, and kovit suphamongkol, mayor of chiengrai municipality.

among the guests present were wang ping-nan and yang chi, president and vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and wang hsiao-yi, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

thai ambassador to china m.r. kasem s. kasemsri was present.

delegation leader yuth angkinantana and president wang ping-nan made toasts at the banquet. they expressed the conviction that the traditional friendly relations between the people of thailand and china would be constantly consolidated and developed as time elapses.

while in peking, the thai friends visited factories, a university and places of historical interest. they are scheduled to leave here shortly on a tour of cities in southern china before returning home.

CHINA AND TOGO

Chairman of Togo-China Association Makes Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Lome, Jul. 16, 1976)

chairman of the togo-china friendship association d. birregan and other leaders of the association called at the chinese embassy here on july 12 to express profound condolences over the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries accredited here also paid condolence calls at the embassy on the same day.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian President Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1976)

habib
bourguiba, president of the republic of tunisia, sent a message on july 7 to madam kang ke-ching, expressing most sincere condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

the message says, "i have just learned with sorrow of the demise of chu teh and at this moment of grief, i extend to you and to other members of the bereaved family my most sincere condolences and deepest sympathy."

CHINA AND UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

President of United Arab Emirates Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1976)

sheikh
zayid bin sultan alanahayan, president of the united arab emirates, sent a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china on july 14 in the name of the people and government of the united arab emirates and on his own behalf, expressing to the npc standing committee and the chinese government and people their sincere condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the npc standing committee.

CHINA AND US

Revolutionary Communist Party of USA Mourns
Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1976)

the central committee of the revolutionary communist party of u.s.a. has sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing condolences on the death of comrade chu teh. the message, dated july 12, reads in full as follows:

the death of comrade chu teh is a great loss to the people of china and to international working class and revolutionary people everywhere.

from the very early stages of the revolutionary struggle until the victory and establishment of the people's republic of china in 1949 and in the continuing struggle against revisionism and the restoration of capitalism, comrade chu teh fought boldly for the interests of the proletariat.

his long life is a strong rebuke to the bourgeoisie, which says that the proletariat cannot bring forth leaders who will remain loyal to its cause over many years and through the countless twists and turns of the struggle to build socialism and advance the communist society. his life is a shining example to workers, young and old, of all countries.

CHINA AND URUGUAY

Delegation of Uruguayan Revolutionary Communist
Party Abroad Mourns Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1976)

the delegation of the uruguayan revolutionary communist party abroad sent a message on july 14 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending profound condolences on the death of comrade chu teh.

the message said that the delegation of the uruguayan revolutionary communist party abroad, in its own name and on behalf of its political secretary comrade mario echenique now in prison, extends to you profound condolences on the death of comrade chu teh, a great marxist-leninist and fighter of the chinese revolution.

we will indomitably fight for the liberation of our fatherland and, in this way, resolutely support the cause of construction of new china for which comrade chu teh, together with the chinese party and people, had been fighting, the message said.

it said that comrade chu teh will be cherished forever in the memory of the peoples of various countries as an example as a proletarian revolutionary and anti-revisionist fighter, and the memory of him will be translated into action in our countries for liberation from the superpowers and their agents. we marxist-leninists will always take comrade chu teh as an example in our fight for victory.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Veterans Delegation Visits for Northeast China

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 18, 1976)

the delegation of the federation of yugoslav veterans of the people's liberation war led by army general kosta-nadj left talien for peking by air this morning after concluding its visits to shenyang, changchun and talien.

arriving in shenyang on july 13, the yugoslav guests were warmly welcomed at a banquet given by the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army that evening. in their toasts at the banquet marked by a friendly atmosphere, deputy political commissar of the shenyang units tsou yen and army general kosta-nadj expressed the wish that the friendship between the people and armed forces of the two countries would grow continuously.

the yugoslav guests spent the three days between july 15 and 17 in changchun and talien, where they were honoured at banquets given by the kirin provincial command and the luta garrison of the p.l.a. respectively.

during their swing through the three northeast china cities, the yugoslav guests visited factories, people's communes, schools and harbours, saw target practices by militiamen and attended performances of songs, dances and acrobatics.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Government Delegation Visits Livingstone, Zambia

(NCNA-English -Lusaka, Jul. 17, 1976)

the chinese government delegation led by vice-premier sun chien today visited livingstone, capital of zambia's southern province, in the company of zambian prime minister elijah h.k. mudenda, minister of state of power, transport and works banda and minister of state of public works at the prime minister's office h.y. mwale.

the delegation was given a rousing welcome at the livingstone airport. meeting them there were member of the central committee of zambia's united national independence party (unip) for the southern province s.c. mbilishi, cabinet minister for the southern province s.k. tembo and other local officials.

several thousand people lined the streets leading from the airport to the centre of the city, cheering and waving national flags of zambia and china and carrying placards reading long live the friendship between the people of zambia and china, to welcome the chinese guests.

vice-premier sun chien and other members of the delegation visited the national museum and the famous falls of livingstone. they saw performances by zambian artists in the maramba cultural village.

unip central committee member mbilishi gave a luncheon in honour of the chinese delegation. speaking at the luncheon mbilishi said, "today, you have visited the area in africa which marks the watershed between freedom to the north and slavery to the south. over there, across the river is a continuous attempt to eliminate the blackman from the face of this world."

"the blackman is resolved and determined to win and will truly win," he said. "the 20th century must be the end of colonialism, imperialism, neo-colonialism, fascism and racialism." smith's "days are numbered. africa is unfolding and awakening from its long slumber. what africa needs is only solid unity and the future will be bright," he added.

he said, "the constant bombing of zambia and other independent states by smith and vorster will never reverse the trend of events and history."

vice-premier sun chien said, "our zambian brothers who stand in the van of the struggle against white racism in southern africa, have made positive contributions to the cause of the african people for

national liberation, thus winning the praise of the african people. their struggle has aroused fear and hatred of the vorster regime which is carrying out threat and intimidation to the zambian people. just a few days ago it brazenly encroached on zambia's territory. the chinese government and people severely condemn the vorster regime for its provocative acts and express their firm support for the zambian government and fraternal zambian people."

"in the just struggle for defending national independence and sovereignty and supporting the african people in their fight for liberation, the zambian people, who uphold justice and dare to fight, will certainly win final victory. by carrying out the perverse action, the vorster reactionary regime will once again lift a rock only to drop it on its own feet," he said.

Zambian Prime Minister Gives Official Dinner in Honor of Chinese Vice Premier

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jul. 17, 1976)

zambian prime minister elijah h.k. mudenda and his wife gave an official dinner here yesterday evening in honour of the chinese government delegation led by vice-premier of the state council sun chien.

present on the occasion were members of the chinese government delegation: fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, su chieh, vice-minister of railways, and li chiang-fen, ambassador to zambia.

also present were r.c. kamanga, chairman of the political, constitutional, legal and foreign affairs committee of the united national independence party (unip) of zambia, d. lisulo, member of the party's central committee for lusaka province, s.g. mwale, foreign minister, and a.s. masiye, zambian ambassador to china.

members of the unip central committee, most of the cabinet ministers and other high-ranking officials of zambia were also present.

present also were officials of the chinese embassy in zambia, representatives of the chinese technical personnel who took part in the construction of the tanzania-zambia railway, diplomatic envoys of various countries to zambia and african freedom-fighters.

on the rostrum of the dinner hall were the national flags of china and zambia and portraits of chairman mao tsetung and president kenneth kaunda.

an atmosphere of militant unity and friendship between the peoples of china and zambia prevailed throughout the dinner.

the guests and hosts drank toasts to the friendship between the two peoples and their success in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and hegemonism.

prime minister mudenda and vice-premier sun chien made speeches at the dinner.

prime minister mudenda first of all extended a very warm welcome to the chinese guests and, on behalf of the united national independence party, the government and people of zambia, expressed heartfelt thanks to chairman mao tsetung for having sent the delegation to zambia. he said, "since 1965, many delegations from zambia have visited your great country. they were all very warmly received wherever they went in china. they were impressed by the achievements of the people of china under the wise leadership of chairman mao tsetung."

he said, "our bilateral relations have grown from strength to strength. our two countries have taken measures to cooperate in many fields. at the international forums our two countries have consistently condemned imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, fascism, racism, hegemonism, injustice and oppression in all their forms." he said, "along with the other developing countries, both countries have worked for the establishment of a new economic order which would ensure a fair return to the developing countries."

he added, "i know that your great country has made a major contribution in supporting the efforts of the other developing nations, in strengthening the third world countries. in this regard, zambia appreciates the stand taken by the delegation of the people's republic of china at the fourth united nations conference on trade and development held recently in kenya." he supported china's view that the developing countries should display the spirit of self-reliance. he said, "this is essential in the development of our national economies."

prime minister mudenda also praised china for its assistance to zambia.

speaking of the tanzam railway, he said, "the completion and handing-over of the railway line is yet another of china's many contributions not only to the

development of tanzania and zambia but also to the liberation struggle now raging in southern africa."

prime minister mudenda said, "china is, in fact, re-emphasizing her well-known commitment to the liberation struggle. chairman mao tsetung has early stated: 'the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other.' this is very true."

he said, "the people of china fought for their freedom over a very long period of time under very difficult circumstances. they had to fight several enemies at a time, the enemies who were well equipped. in the end, the enemies could not withstand pressures of the liberation forces. these enemies proved to be paper tigers. your experience is reflected in your great country's support for the oppressed masses."

talking about the situation in south africa, prime minister mudenda pointed out that the soweto tragic incident shows very clearly that the racist regime is desperate. this incident proves that the oppressed masses have a high political consciousness and are closely united. "in the end, this resistance against social injustice is a determining factor. there is, therefore, no doubt that the people will win in the end."

he stressed, "the just struggle that is being waged by the patriotic forces of south africa will no doubt succeed."

in his speech, vice-premier sun chien, first of all, conveyed the warm greetings and good wishes from the chinese government and people to the government and fraternal people of zambia and expressed heartfelt thanks to the zambian prime minister and to the zambian government and people.

he said, "the industrious and brave zambian people have a long and glorious tradition of combating imperialism and colonialism. since independence, the zambian people, under president kaunda's leadership, have achieved marked successes in safeguarding national independence, eliminating forces of colonialism, developing the national economy and culture and building their own country."

he stated, "in international affairs, the zambian government has consistently pursued a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment and firmly supported the third world countries and peoples in their just struggles to oppose imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and win or safeguard national independence. the zambian government and people fear no duress and intimidation and dare to expose and combat superpower hegemonism and power politics, fully demonstrating the heroic mettle of a third

world country and people in despising the superpowers, and winning the praise and support of the people of the world. we heartily rejoice at the achievements of the fraternal zambian people and wish that you continue to win new and greater victories along the road of advance."

he pointed out, "at present, the international situation is excellent. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this has become the irresistible trend of history. the situation in africa is most heartening. the great african people, fighting in unity and advancing victoriously in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, big-power hegemonism and zionism, are playing an ever more important role in international affairs."

he stated, "this year, the zimbabwean people, with the support of zambia, tanzania, mozambique, botswana and other countries as well as the organization of african unity, have further intensified their armed struggle against the reactionary rhodesian authorities and thereby brought about an excellent situation. recently, the black students in johannesburg, south africa, rose up in a wave of struggle against the reactionary south african authorities; this reflected the further awakening of the azanian and other southern african peoples. of course, the racist regimes in south africa and rhodesia are unreconciled to defeat and are still putting up desperate struggles, and the southern african peoples' struggles for national liberation remain long and arduous. especially at present, while old-line colonialism is collapsing on all fronts, some external forces have poked in their hand in an attempt to take over the positions of old-line colonialism in africa. this cannot but arouse people's vigilance. however, we are confident that, no matter how many hardships and dangers there will be on the road of advance, the 'future of africa will be decided, in final analysis, by the african people themselves', as rightly pointed out by president kaunda. the great african people, heightening their vigilance and persisting in unity and struggle, can surely frustrate all the schemes and plots of the enemy and accomplish the great cause of liberating the entire african continent. the chinese government and people, following chairman mao tsetung's consistent teachings, will always stand on the side of the african people and the peoples of zambia, tanzania, mozambique and botswana and support the african people in their just struggle for national liberation."

he said that the friendly relations and cooperation between the chinese and african peoples "are based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence; they are relations between true comrades-in-arms and can stand all tests." "we are deeply convinced

that in the common struggle ahead, the militant friendship between the chinese and african peoples will continue to grow in strength daily and last forever," he added.

referring to the profound friendship between china and zambia, he said, "though china and zambia are separated by many mountains and waters, our two peoples are closely bound together by a common historical lot and common fighting tasks of today. under the loving care of chairman mao tsetung and president kaunda, the friendship between the peoples of china and zambia has made sustained progress since the establishment of diplomatic relations." "his excellency president kaunda visited china twice and had cordial meetings with chairman mao tsetung, and made an important contribution to building the edifice of china-zambia friendship." "we sincerely wish that the friendship between china and zambia may flow briskly and forever like the yangtze and zambesi rivers excl." he said.

on the situation in china, vice-premier sun chien said, "at present, the situation in china is excellent. great victories have been won in the struggle initiated and led personally by chairman mao to criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. this has a most important and far-reaching significance in further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in china, promoting our socialist revolution and construction and enabling us to fulfil better our bounden internationalist duty. the chinese people are determined to advance from victory to victory along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, carry the above-mentioned great struggle through to the end, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war and strive to make a greater contribution to humanity."

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CRITICISM OF WATER MARGIN AND TENG HSIAO-P'ING

Water Margin Excludes Ch'ao Kai from the 108 People

by

the worker-theorist unit of Peking 618 Plant,
the worker-theorist unit of Peking Cotton Mill
No. 2 and the Water Margin discussion and
criticism unit of the Chinese Department of
Peking Normal College

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 20, 1976)

In his important instruction on the discussion and criticism of Water Margin Chairman Mao points out, "The Water Margin is against corrupt officials only, but not against the emperor. It excludes Ch'ao Kai from the 108 people." This reveals the essence of the Water Margin in excluding the leader of the peasant revolution, opposing the peasant revolution and publicizing and extolling capitulationism. The line decides everything. All ancient and modern capitulationists practicing revisionism want to change the revolutionary line, and in order to change the line they must first usurp leadership. This is a law.

The Water Margin "excludes Ch'ao Kai from the 108 people." This is precisely a portrayal of Sung Chiang's usurpation and seizure of revolutionary leadership for the purpose of altering the line.

In class society, all classes have in the course of struggle to elect political representatives embodying their class interests. Lenin said: "Not a single class in history has achieved power without producing its political leaders its prominent representatives able to organize a movement and leading it." ("The Urgent Tasks of Our Movement," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. I, p. 210) Class struggle in society is reflected in the revolutionary ranks as a sharp two-line struggle. The representative figures of different

lines invariably represent their own classes in seizing leadership from the revolution so as to go all out to push their lines and realize the demands of their classes.

In the insurgent army of Liangshan, Ch'ao Kai and Sung Chiang were not isolated individuals for they separately represented two fundamentally antagonistic classes. The struggle between the revolutionaries headed by Ch'ao Kai and the capitulationists headed by Sung Chiang was essentially the struggle between the peasantry and the landlord class. When Ch'ao Kai assumed leadership, in the contradiction between the revolutionaries and the capitulationists within the insurgent army at Liangshan, the revolutionaries as the political representatives of the peasantry constituted the leading aspect of the contradiction and occupied the dominant position. The peasants' revolutionary line of "making concerted effort to band together for justice" and against both corrupt officials and the emperor pushed by Ch'ao Kai occupied the dominant position. The political mood of the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the insurgent army was "to be the opponent of the emperor of Great Sung" and "to carry the war to the Eastern Capital to seize the throne from the bird." Under such conditions, the capitulationist Sung Chiang not only dared not rashly and openly put forward the capitulationist political view of accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment, but sometimes had to display the gesture of firm opposition to corrupt officials to meet the mood of the revolutionaries. Therefore, the situation of the peasant uprising at Liangshan was excellent at that time. Obviously, in order to realize this political demand of the landlord class for capitulation to the imperial court, Sung Chiang had first to usurp and seize leadership in the insurgent army. After Sung Chiang usurped and seized leadership, the capitulationists as the political representatives of the landlord class turned to become the leading aspect of the contradiction and occupied the dominant position in the insurgent army. The capitulationist line pushed by Sung Chiang which was only against corrupt officials but not against the emperor, and which reflected the demand of the landlord class by begging an offer of amnesty and enlistment from the imperial court also occupied the dominant position and therefore interred the stirring and seething cause of the peasant uprising at Liangshan in the end.

If it is said that the usurpation of power by Sung Chiang which resulted in the failure of the peasant uprising at Liangshan shows the importance of leadership, then under the condition of proletarian dictatorship, the question of leadership in whose hands is of even greater importance. Sung Chiang lived in a period at the latter part of the feudal society. Although peasant uprisings sprang up like clouds in the wind in different places, yet the whole country was still under the domination of the Great Sung Dynasty, the reactionary political power of the landlord class. Sung Chiang, the political representative of the landlord class who wormed his way into the insurgent forces of the peasants was only a vassal offering inside help to this feudal dynasty. At present, our country is in the historical period of socialism with the proletariat exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. As it has become very difficult for the bourgeoisie outside the Party to openly band together for the overthrow of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the restoration of capitalism, the bourgeoisie is bound to look for its commander from inside the Party so as to usurp and seize Party leadership, change the Party's revolutionary line and achieve the object of restoration.

Chairman Mao points out, "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road." This has clearly pointed out that the capitalist-roaders inside the Party are the representatives of the new and old bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party and the main target of the revolution in the socialist period; it has pointed out the possibility of the usurpation and seizure of leadership by the bourgeoisie and the danger of capitalist restoration. The degeneration of the socialist Soviet Union into social-imperialism after the usurpation and seizure of Party and state leadership by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has fully testified to Chairman Mao's wise and brilliant thesis.

After Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, resumed work, he also planned to seize Party leadership at all levels through "all-round reorganization" so that he could go all out to push his counter-revolutionary revisionist line and restore capitalism. In the big poisonous weed entitled "On the General Principles of All kinds of Work in the Whole Party and the Whole Country" concocted at his instruction, he openly clamored for the "recapture of leadership." After his counter-revolutionary crimes were exposed and criticized by the people of the whole country, the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party and the unreformed landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists in society promptly leaped forth to openly air grievances for him. They even stirred up the counter-revolutionary incident at T'ienanmen Square, and vainly attempted to put Teng Hsiao-p'ing "in charge of work at the Central Committee." This has further demonstrated that the bourgeoisie inside the Party always takes the usurpation and seizure of Party leadership as an important prerequisite for pushing the revisionist line and achieving restoration.

The concrete portrayal of "the exclusion of Ch'ao Kai from the 108 people" in the Water Margin has provided us with a live specimen of the usurpation of power by capitulationists. By putting Sung Chiang and Teng Hsiao-p'ing in contrast for comparison, we can see the laws governing the activities of capitulationists in usurping power for restoration.

Toying with plots, stabbing people in the back, spreading political rumors and creating counter-revolutionary public opinion are important means for ancient and modern capitulationists to usurp power for restoration. They invariably use despicable and evil sinister means to stand truth on its head, to confound black and white and to disguise themselves as the representatives of the correct line so that they can turn around to attack the revolutionary line. For the sake of excluding Ch'ao Kai, Sung Chiang slandered the revolutionary rebellion of "perpetrating many wicked deeds" and publicized the capitulationist philosophy of "waiting for the offer of amnesty and enlistment from the imperial court." For the sake of preparing public opinion for him to seize power, Sung Chiang hurriedly spread political rumors the moment he came to the mountain. He styled himself as the "angel" "corresponding to the leader in Heaven" everywhere so as create public opinion for him to become "the chief of the stronghold." For the sake of restoring capitalism, Teng Hsiao-p'ing was bent on usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power.

He directed the spearhead of attack at the great leader Chairman Mao and his revolutionary line, and maliciously spread political rumors. He alleged that some people "are flaunting the anti-revisionist banner to practice revisionism and displaying the signboard against restoration to practice restoration." He attacked the excellent situation since the great cultural revolution as "beset with many problems" "a habit of long standing that is difficult to break," and claimed that "the present is not as good as the past." He attacked that the workers, peasants and young cadres "are generally not very efficient" in leadership work, and advocated that only "old people" like him could come forward to put in order the aftermath of the great upheaval and everything.

To kick people upstairs for the purpose of seizing actual power is another conspiratorial means for ancient and modern capitulationists to usurp power for restoration. By kicking Ch'ao Kai upstairs and lying to him in all things, Sung Chiang gradually usurped and seized actual power in the insurgent army. At first, using the pretext that "as you are the head of the mountain stronghold you must not act rashly," he stole the power of military command from the hands of Ch'ao Kai. Later, he also gradually seized the power to manage affairs in the stronghold and to assign duties to the different leaders from the latter's hands. In the end, Ch'ao Kai was not allowed to interfere even with the formulation of general and specific policies and in important political actions. Teng Hsiao-p'ing cast forth the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" behind the backs of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, spread political rumors, and attempted to sow discord in the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and to deal blows to the leading comrades who firmly carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This gave concrete expression to such conspiratorial means.

To split up the revolutionary ranks and concentrate the capitulationist forces is an important organizational measure for ancient and modern capitulationists to usurp power for restoration. Sung Chiang made organizational preparations for the realization of capitulation, deliberately created disunity, and edged out the leaders of the insurgent army who came to the mountain together with Ch'ao Kai. He made use of all kinds of opportunities to bring large numbers of "descendants of princes and divine households, wealthy and influential generals and officials" to the mountain to piece together a sinister group of hardcore followers and supporters of capitulationists and organize a counter-revolutionary detachment. Teng Hsiao-p'ing vigorously promoted splittism to attack and exclude the old, middle-aged and young cadres who adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and organized a "home-going contingent" to restore capitalism. Despite his toying with double-faced tactics and crying for "unity," his secessionist plot could not be covered up.

Because the capitulationists are always very isolated in the revolutionary ranks, they therefore have to work in coordination and in collusion with outside class enemies to make a joint effort to seize power. This is an important characteristic of the activities carried out by ancient and modern capitulationists to usurp power for restoration. Sung Chiang brought some high officials from the imperial court into the Liangshan forces. In particular, he brought the big landlord Lu Chun-i to Liangshan and again and again wanted

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Because the capitulationists are always very isolated in the revolutionary ranks, they therefore have to work in coordination and in collusion with outside class enemies to make a joint effort to seize power. This is an important characteristic of the activities carried out by ancient and modern capitulationists to usurp power for restoration. Sung Chiang brought some high officials from the imperial court into the Liangshan forces. In particular, he brought the big landlord Lu Chun-i to Liangshan and again and again wanted

to abdicate in his favor. This was a case in point of such collusion of those inside and outside to seize power. In the socialist period, the capitalist-roaders within the Party who carry out activities to usurp power for restoration are invariably linked closely with the bourgeoisie outside the Party in order to make the struggle between revolution and counter-revolution even more acute and complicated. The collaboration of the bourgeoisie inside the Party with the bourgeoisie outside the Party and the demons and monsters in society to stir up the counter-revolutionary incident at T'ienanmen Square has clearly demonstrated this point.

"The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." This is a social phenomenon that will exist for a long time in the historical period of socialism. Therefore, the struggle of the Marxists with the capitalist-roaders within the Party for Party leadership is bound to be an important content of class struggle which exists at all times in the historical period of socialism. We must take class struggle as the key link, further study Chairman Mao's series of important instructions, and recognize the importance of defending the revolutionary leadership of the proletariat, the inevitability of the struggle for leadership, and the laws governing the activities of capitulationists in usurping leadership for restoration. We must at all times be on guard against the plot of the bourgeoisie inside the Party to surp power for restoration, and fight for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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CONTINUED REVOLUTION

A Bright Future Depends on Struggle

- comprehensions from the reading of "On Chungking Negotiation"

by

I Ping (伊冰)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 3, 1976)

"The future is bright, the road is fortuous" . In this brilliant work "On Chungking Negotation" our great leader Chairman Mao carefully analyzed the basic situation in the Chinese revolution following the victory of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and made this brilliant pronouncement. At present, studying once again this work of Chairman Mao's is of practical significance toward deepening our understanding of Chairman Mao's series of important instructions on hitting back at the Right deviation wind to reverse verdicts and criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and scoring still greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

When analyzing the situation at that time Chairman Mao emphatically pointed out that the harvest from the Chungking negotiation and the development of the revolutionary forces all came from the tit-for-tat struggle with the Kuomintang reactionaries. After the victory of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, the Kuomintang frenziedly attacked the liberated areas. Under the brilliant and wise leadership of Chairman Mao we fought back, contested every inch of ground, completely annihilated the invading enemy and compelled the Kuomintang to sign a peace pact. Chairman Mao pointed out: "This is the way things are: if they attack and we wipe them out, they will have that satisfaction; wipe out some, some satisfaction; wipe out more, more satisfaction; wipe out the whole lot, complete satisfaction."

Under the excellent situation of the thoroughgoing development of the socialist revolution, the bourgeoisie within the Party and all the class enemies resisting the socialist revolution leaped out time and again to conduct trials of strength with the proletariat. Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party followed Liu Shao-ch'i in practicing revisionism before the great cultural revolution and was seriously criticized during the great cultural revolution. Not long after he resumed work, he again frenziedly attacked the proletariat in revenge to reverse verdicts and restore capitalism in a big way. Each step of the victory of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat has been won in the violent struggles to repulse all attacks of the bourgeoisie.

In the article "On Chungking Negotiation" Chairman Mao has also scientifically analyzed the dialectical relationship between a bright future and the difficulty of progress. Chairman Mao says: "The world is progressing, the future is bright and no one can change this general trend of history."

"At the same time, we must tell the people and tell our comrades that there will be twists and turns in our road. There are still many obstacles and difficulties along the road of revolution."

Materialist dialectics tells us that the development of all things is not in the form of a straight line, but rises in the form of a spiral and advances in the form of waves. This process is also the process of the revolution. In this world, all revolutionary struggles in which one class overthrows another class have experienced twists and turns and setbacks. To completely destroy all exploitation systems and classes, the proletariat revolution inevitably will encounter desperate resistance from the reactionaries and all moribund forces on the decline, and before the ultimate aim of the revolution is achieved, it will necessarily experience many twists and turns and setbacks. Capitalist restoration has appeared in the Soviet Union, the first socialist country in the world. In the two decades and more since its founding, new China has been through numerous major struggles between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The practice of struggle tells us that in order to carry out the socialist revolution, we not only must clearly recognize the bright future lying in the sure triumph of the cause of communism and show firm confidence, but also must thoroughly access the twists and turns and setbacks of the revolutionary struggle and be prepared to take the tortuous road. Only thus can we seize the initiatve of the struggle and keep on scoring fresh victories.

"The Chinese revolution is a long one and victory can only be won step by step. China's future depends on our exertions." So long as we bring revolutionary subjective initiatve into full play, we should be able to overcome difficulties in the course of advance, defeat the resistance of the class enemies and all conservative forces, and march with big strides toward a bright future. In this process, the decisive factor is the revolutionary class itself.

Chairman Mao has called on us to work and struggle for the sake of solving the difficulties. Under the guidance of our great leader Chairman Mao, the workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals have waged many struggles against the "high officials" practicing revisionism. When Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing were still holding great power, many comrades braved the storm to work against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. In the great cultural revolution, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the great struggle for criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao, the broad masses of people have launched a large-scale struggle against the capitalist-roaders within the Party. No matter how the capitalist-roaders may bare their fangs and claws and how supercilious they may be for a time, they all quickly fall before the revolutionary fighters of the proletariat who dare to struggle and are good at struggle and suffer an ignominious defeat.

Continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat has unremittingly provided us with new tasks. The struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie within the Party is long and complex. We are bound to come across new difficulties if we want revolution and progress. We must in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings bravely meet the difficulties head on, "recognize the difficulties, analyze them and combat them," and we can "certainly overcome all difficulties and win victory."

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TERMS EXPLAINED

What Is Revolutionary Optimism?

by

Su Fen (栗芬)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 3, 1976)

Question: The article "The Great Cultural Revolution Will Shine Forever" of May 16 by the editorial departments of Jen-min Jih-pao, Hung-ch'i magazine and Chieh-fang-chün Pao says, "The proletariat is a revolutionary optimist." What is revolutionary optimism?

Answer: Revolutionary optimism is a way of looking at the actual struggle and the revolutionary future, and a manifestation of the proletarian world outlook.

A revolutionary optimist believes that the struggle of the revolutionary people can transform everything and the revolutionary new forces will triumph over the reactionary moribund forces, and he always has a revolutionary will that is firm and steadfast as well as militant and vigilant. When the revolutionary forces come under difficult and perilous conditions, he can also treat the difficulty with contempt without wavering, closely unite with and rely on the broad masses of people and fight firmly and tenaciously.

Revolutionary optimism is based on dialectical materialism and historical materialism. We hold that the supersession of the old by the new is a general, eternal and inviolable law of the universe, see clearly the general trend of historical development of mankind and believe deeply in the inevitable doom of capitalism and the inevitable victory of communism. We also deeply understand that class struggle is the motive force pushing forward the development of the society with classes, for "without struggle there is no progress."

Revolutionary optimism and pessimism are in sharp contrast. When the revolution encounter certain difficulties or when the struggle becomes acute and complicated, a small number of people within the revolutionary ranks become pessimistic and disappointed. They waver and do not know what to do, and are afraid and tired of struggle. Lu Hsün once said: "Because of the difference in their ultimate goal, while on the march there are frequently people dropping out, deserting and becoming crest-fallen and mutinious." ("Non-Revolutionary Theorist of Radical Revolution," Collected Works of Lu Hsün, Vol. IV, p. 231) The ultimate goal of these people is not communism. They see only the immediate personal interests but not the long-term interests of the people. They see only difficulties, but not the bright side. They over estimate the strength of the class enemies and underestimate the strength of the people. This corrosion of the revolutionary ranks by the pessimism of the moribund class on the decline is extremely harmful to the revolution. We must give play to the spirit of revolutionary optimism and overcome the influence of pessimistic ideas.

Revolutionary optimism is different from blind optimism. We soberly see that the period of socialist is a period of the struggle between moribund capitalism and nascent communism. We can foresee that the proletariat will frequently encounter fearsome waves on the road ahead. We scorn the enemy strategically while paying full attention to them tactically. We constantly maintain a high degree of vigilance against the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party. We look upon waging struggle against the capitalist-roaders as the principal fighting task throughout the historical period of socialism, and fully take into account the protractedness and complexity of the struggle. The blind optimists look upon the struggle as something simple and easy, but when they run into actual conditions which are very complicated and difficult, they easily become pessimists right away. The revolutionary optimists are well aware of the difficulty and danger ahead, but the greater the difficulty and danger, the more eager they go forward, and in this way they can maintain revolutionary vitality forever.

Pessimists and blind optimists are both unable to correctly recognize or deal with the revolutionary struggle. The philosophy of revolutionary optimists is the philosophy of struggle. Their joy is boundless in their struggle against nature, against the elements and against people. Although the phenomenon that "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road" will exist for a long time to come, we must not be the least discouraged, but must keep on struggling against them. After winning a great victory in a struggle, we must also not become slack in the least, but must keep on struggling to the end. We deeply believe that communism shall be completely realized, and we consider dedicating our whole life to the cause of communism the greatest happiness.

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Supersession of the Old by the New

by

Li Yen (李硯)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 3, 1976)

Chairman Mao says: "The supersession of the old by the new is a general, eternal and inviolable law of the universe." This "supersession of the old by the new" is originally a term used to explain the alternating functions of the elimination of waste matter and the assimilation of nourishment by biological bodies. Here it is used to explain that through the internal struggle between the new and the old, the old will invariably die and the new will invariably replace the old.

There are in all things the contradictory aspects of the new and the old which give rise to a series of struggles. As a result of these struggles, the new aspect changes from the minor to the major and rises to predominance, while the old aspect changes from the major to the minor and gradually dies out. All things in this world are characterized by the constant replacing of the old by the new. With the lapse of time, things themselves are constantly changing. From emergence and development to maturity and then to decay and death. Old things constantly wither away to give place to new things. This process is eternal and endless. Chairman Mao teaches us: "It is always so in the world, the new displacing the old, the old being superseded by the new, the old being eliminated to make way for the new, and the new emerging out of the old."

The vulgar bourgeois evolutionists try their utmost to distort the law of the supersession of the old by the new in biological evolution, saying that in evolution there is only quantative change but no qualitative change. They go further to obliterate the qualitative change based on the elimination of the old to make way for the new in all things and in particular oppose the revolutionary reform based on the elimination of the old to make way for the new in the socialist system. The revisionists use such fallacies to oppose the violent revolution of the proletariat and advocate "peaceful transition." The bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party use such fallacies to oppose the revolutionary new things.

The historical period of socialism is a period of struggle between moribund capitalism and nascent communism. In this period the new things representing the advanced and vigorous proletariat and the old things representing the weakening moribund exploiting classes always struggle against each other. The tender seedlings of the new things are inevitably trampled underfoot by the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party, all reactionary clases and decadent forces. Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the general representatives of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party, all desperately protected the old things and viciously chop away the new things. New things always have to go through arduous and tortuous struggle before they could grow up. No matter how tortuous the revolutionary road may be

and how many setbacks have to be gone through, the truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought is irresistible because more than 95 percent of the total population want revolution. Revolution will triumph over reaction, the new will triumph over moribund, and the new system will replace the old system. This general trend of history of the supersession of the old by the new is independent of man's will.

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

To Occupy and Transform the Educational Battlefront, the Working Class Must Wage Struggle Against Capitalist-Roaders Within the Party Through to the End

by

the Worker and PLA Mao Tsetung Thought Propaganda Team Stationed at the Engineering Physics Department of Tsinghua University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao May 31, 1976)

Tremendously inspired by the two brilliant and wise decisions of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country are advancing in the flush of victory and have, in the new surging tide to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and track down the counter-revolutionaries, ushered in the 10th anniversary of the brilliant victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

In the past ten years, the red storm of the great proletarian cultural revolution swept the whole of China and shook the whole world. The two bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao were smashed. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's plot to reverse the verdicts of the great cultural revolution and settle accounts with the great cultural revolution in a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat was shattered. The dreams of all reactionaries at home and abroad who attempted to bring about restoration in our country were dealt blows, one heavier than the last. The whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country went through one by one "serious exercises" in combating and preventing revisionism. The spectacular mass movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution is continuing and deepening along the track of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Chairman Mao taught us: "What is the great cultural revolution for? Class struggle!" At the height of the great proletarian cultural revolution and in the teeth of the storms of class struggle, our worker propaganda team mounted the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure. Since July 27, 1968, the struggle for occupation and counter-occupation, transformation and counter-transformation undergone by us on the educational battlefront has been the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Practice of struggle makes us deeply realize that: The bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." Holding high the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, firmly bearing in mind the Party's basic line, vigorously grasping class struggle as the key link, and doggedly waging struggle against Party capitalist-roaders, we have dealt heavy blows to the bourgeois restorationist forces on the educational battlefront and brought about the excellent situation of today.

Around summer last year, the arch unrepentant Party capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing cast forth the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" and whipped up a gust of Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. Over the educational battlefront, there suddenly rolled clouds, and the revisionist absurd arguments were on the rampage like gusts of eerie wind. At this time, several capitalist-roaders of the Tsinghua University, supported and shielded by Teng Hsiao-p'ing himself, concocted slanderous letters and directed the spearhead at the great leader Chairman Mao. Our worker propaganda team faced another serious challenge from the bourgeoisie. Compared with what we experienced on July 27 eight years ago this challenge assumed more serious proportions. Resistance was also far more serious compared with what we encountered from the bourgeois intellectuals in the past. But we did not waver nor did we withdraw. Instead we gave tit for tat and waged struggle against the bourgeoisie within the Party. At that time, the principal responsible comrades of the university Party committee and the propaganda team encouraged us: "We must adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and must not believe heresies or be afraid of ghosts. The sky can't collapse, nor can the earth cave in. We must be ready to great more acute and complicated struggle!"

The great leader Chairman Mao saw through everything and issued the great combat call for beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. The anger that had built up in the breasts of our propaganda team members flamed up as a tremendous source of fighting strength. Under the centralized leadership of the Party committee, we led the broad masses of revolutionary teachers, students and workers and their family dependents to rapidly whip up a surging tide in the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. The spearhead of the struggle was directed straight at the arch unrepentant Party capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

In the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts whipped up by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, one basic reason that we were able to win one victory after another in struggle without wavering or changing direction was that we had firm faith in the revolutionary line of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao and in the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, in the struggle to occupy and transform the battlefield in the school, we gradually accumulated experience in the struggle with the bourgeoisie and especially with the Party capitalist-roaders. Therefore, we understood the interests of which class were represented by revisionist program and line of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's.

The revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" dished up by Teng Hsiao-p'ing publicizes the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces and opposes taking class struggle as the key link as well as the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie. This program is nothing but a banner of bourgeois attack against the proletariat.

In the past few years, a few Party capitalist-roaders in the university always opposed the grasping of class struggle by the proletariat. Whenever we talked about class struggle, they denounced us as the "ultra-Left." When we, together with the revolutionary teachers, students and workers, beat back the backlash of revisionism appearing in 1972, they declared, "One day these scores will be settled."

Beginning in summer last year, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and several capitalist-roaders of Tsinghua University intensified their attacks against the proletariat. They attacked and tried to split up the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, negated the great fruits of the great cultural revolution and the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and negated a series of new things including the educational revolution. Facts show that class struggle has not ceased for a single day. Should we relax in the least our grip on class struggle as the key link, then the worker propaganda team in the university would not be able to maintain its foothold in the school for a single day.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing spread the view that "reliance on workers, peasants and soldiers is relative," and those unrepentant capitalist-roaders in educational circles also suggested that schools "should be led by laymen with a passion for science." Such revisionist fallacies are nothing new to us. Revisionism always uses the argument that "non-professionals cannot lead professionals" to negate the exercise of leadership by the working class in school. What they call "reliance on workers, peasants and soldiers is relative," in other words, means that reliance on the bourgeoisie and its intellectuals is absolute. They very often abuse us "non-professionals" of "occupying the latrine without emptying our bowels," and try in every way to drive us out of the school. On the other hand, they call for placing the bourgeois intellectuals "in key leadership posts." The science they want us to pursue with enthusiasm is "bourgeois science," as was pointed out long ago by Lenin: "Such science looks upon Marxism as something similar to a 'harmful sect.'" ("Three Sources and Three Components of Marxism," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. II, p. 441) They want us to forsake Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, capitulate to the bourgeoisie and become vassals and followers of bourgeois intellectuals.

For many years, both negative and positive facts have told us that the challenge from the bourgeois intellectuals to the leadership of the working class is nothing to be afraid of, but the revisionist line put forward by the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the tactics of storming a fort from within followed by the capitalist-roaders constitute the main danger. To consolidate the leadership of the working class in the university, we must wage resolute struggle against the capitalist-roaders within the Party and their revisionist line.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the unrepentant capitalist-roaders in educational and scientific and technical circles stubbornly adhere to the stand of the bourgeois intellectuals to oppose the transformation of bourgeois intellectuals. They pretend to be "concerned with" or "considerate to" the intellectuals. Actually, they try to sow discord in the relations of the intellectuals with the Party organizations and the working class and win supporters for their restoration.

Over the past few years, we have come to deeply understand that in order to adhere to the Party's consistent policy of uniting, educating and transforming the intellectuals and to guide the broad masses of intellectuals in continuously advancing along the road of integration with the workers and peasants without standing still in the midway even falling back, we must resolutely lay bare the hypocritical look of the capitalist-roaders within the Party and make the broad masses of intellectuals see clearly their sinister designs.

In 1973, as we beat back the backlash of revisionism, we criticized the revisionist fallacy that the intellectuals "are sowing wedding gowns for others." In the current struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, we again guided the broad masses of intellectuals to rip off from Teng Hsiao-p'ing and company the mask of so-called "concern for the intellectuals," thus greatly raising the consciousness of the broad masses of intellectuals in integrating themselves with the workers and peasants and transforming their world outlook.

Our department is a unit with a relatively large concentration of scientific research personnel. In the movement, many scientific research personnel on their own initiative went into the midst of workers and the workers also came to the offices to "mix in sand," thereby giving impetus to the ideological revolutionization of intellectuals and effectively bringing about progress in scientific research work. Over the past few years, profound changes have occurred in the spiritual outlook of the ranks of intellectuals. From the sharp contrast between the two different kinds of results from the two different lines, they deeply realize that with the working class carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and adhering to the Party's correct policy of uniting, educating and transforming the intellectuals, the greatest concern is shown to the broad masses of revolutionary intellectuals. That revisionist line and policy of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's could only lead the intellectuals onto the capitalist road and drag them into the quagmire of revisionism. This is what all revolutionary intellectuals can never agree to.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the unrepentant capitalist-roaders in educational circles vigorously try to turn the school into a hotbed for bringing up bourgeois spiritual aristocrats. They vilify that the worker-peasant-soldier students trained by us "can hardly be counted as college students" and are holding back the four modernizations." They advocate the enrollment of the so-called "cultural aces" direct from among the senior middle school graduates and negate Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive," in a vain attempt to make such revisionist trash as "studying in order to became officials" run wild again. Around the question of what kind of people should be trained by the school, we have waged repeated struggles with the Party capitalist-roaders. We resolutely implement Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive" and at all times put proper attendance in the main course of class struggle and transformation of the students' thinking above all else in school work and persist in taking the road of open-door schooling that must be followed in the educational revolution.

The eloquent fact of the sturdy growth of worker-peasant-soldier students in the past few years has strengthened further our confidence in that what we have trained is a younger generation full of promise. When in school, they dared to wage struggle against the bourgeoisie and revisionism and were bent on becoming the equals of laborers with socialist consciousness and culture. Today, one group after another of worker-peasant-soldier college graduates are vigorously fighting in various posts for the socialist revolution and construction of the Motherland. Some of them strike root in the countryside and become peasants and some head for frontierland

to make revolution. Their courageous feats have composed glorious new chapters in the history of proletarian revolution in education and given an effective counterblow to the unrepentant Party capitalist-roaders represented by Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

For several years, in the struggle against the capitalist-roaders within the Party and especially in the current great struggle to penetratingly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, our worker propaganda team has constantly raised its own political consciousness. Through studying Chairman Mao's important directives and linking the reality of class struggle with a summing-up of the extremely rich experience of the great proletarian cultural revolution, we are in the course of continuously recognizing the law and salient features that the capitalist roaders are still on the capitalist road and constantly enriching our experience in waging struggle against the capitalist-roaders. We soberly see that the struggle between occupation and counter-occupation, between transformation and counter-transformation on the educational battlefront is not over, but is closely linked with class contradictions and class struggle in the whole historical period of socialism. On the road of advance, we still would run into all kinds of resistance. Such resistance comes not only the bourgeois intellectuals and the old force of habit but also mainly from the bourgeoisie inside the Party. To firmly occupy and thoroughly transform the educational battlefront and really turn the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must persist in taking class struggle as the key link and following the Party's basic line. We must be ideologically prepared for a protracted battle, and firmly stand for the centralized leadership of the Party committee. We must rally 95 percent of the cadres and people under the main target of criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and wage struggle against the bourgeoisie inside the Party and the revisionist restoration forces. We must carry the struggle for realizing the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture, through to the end.

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TIBET

Tibetan County Party Secretary Keeps Close Ties with Masses

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jul. 19, 1976)

since joining the leadership, rigdzin wanggual, secretary of lhuntse county communist party committee and party branch secretary of nyama people's commune in the tibet autonomous region, has persisted in taking part in collective labour and keeping close ties with the masses.

commune members praise him as a comrade who is at one heart with the people and serves them wholeheartedly.

nyama people's commune, set up in 1967, is known as a "tachai on the tibetan plateau" because of its outstanding achievements in learning from the national pace-setter in agriculture. rigdzin wanggual, a former slave, has been its party branch secretary for many years. he says that the cadres' participation in collective labour is important for fighting and guarding against revisionism; it is a good channel for keeping in touch with the people.

rigdzin wanggual has led the commune members in reclaiming land on places 4,200 metres above sea level. along with the other commune members, he lived in a cave and helped to melt snow for drinking water. he undertook all kinds of hardships and hard work. he is always like this, standing in the forefront whenever there is hard work or heavy work, such as terracing fields and digging ditches. following his example, the other leading members of this people commune spend around three hundred days annually in doing manual labour. they usually have their meetings at night so that they can work in the fields with the commune members in the day time. as a result of the great enthusiasm of the cadres and commune members for socialism, this commune has reaped bumper grain harvests for several years running. the output of grain has increased from 300,000 kilograms in the years before the great proletarian cultural revolution to 440,000 kilograms in 1975 and livestock has increased from 5,700 head to 12,000 head.

on one occasion last year, when rigdzin wanggual was promoted to be the party secretary of lhuntse county, he had a meeting late into the night in the county centre and then walked back 15 kilometres that same night, yet early the next morning he went to work on the construction site of a hydroelectric station.

the attitude of a cadre towards his position and power and the privileges he enjoys which are given to him by the party and the people, and the cadre's willingness

in limiting bourgeois right -- all this he sees as a question of primary importance that relates to whether or not the cadre can continue the revolution.

rigdzin wanggual refuses to accept special favours, does not seek personnel gain and wholeheartedly and selflessly serves the people. he always leads others in doing the most arduous work and lets others have priority when it comes to a matter of privileges. for example, the third production team was the poorest unit in the whole commune. in 1973, rigdzin wanggual decided to move his family from the best production team to this production team. naturally that would lower his income and it would also mean giving up his good house. but rigdzin wanggual said: "to a communist party member, revolution does not mean courting prosperity just for one's own family. we must work for communism so that all the suffering people in the world can have a good life". the commune members of the third production team warmly welcomed him and his family. they offered to built him and his family a new house. but rigdzin wanggual refused, saying that his family would have a new house when all the other members of the team moved into new houses.

after he came to the third production team, he undertook surveys and investigation and, while persisting in taking class struggle as the key link, he led the cadres and commune members with high revolutionary enthusiasm to go forward in both revolution and production. last year, the output of grain and the income of the commune members in this production team ranked highest in the whole commune. it sold the largest amount of grain to the state.

after chairman mao's important instruction on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat was published, rigdzin wanggual organized the cadres and commune members in studying it in close relation to their concrete situation. he proposed to the party branch that it should make sure that party members and cadres take the lead in studying marxism-leninism, criticizing revisionism, working for socialism, taking part in collective labour and not accepting special privileges. he also suggested that the party branch conduct regular rectification movements to check how the cadres and party members carry out these principles.

it is chairman mao's thought that has nurtured rigdzin wanggual. in the old society, he never had the chance to attend school. in the last few years, he has learned to read and write. even very late at night after a meeting, he still reads a bit. in the last few years, he has read the "selected works of mao tsetung", "critique of the gotha programme", "the state and revolution" and other works of marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao.

WORKERS' COLLEGES

Rapid Growth of Workers' Colleges in Northwest, Southwest China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1976)

"july 21" workers' colleges run by northwest and southwest china departments of industry, communications, finance and trade and capital construction are developing rapidly in the current struggle repudiating teng hsiao-ping and beating back the right deviationist attempt to reverse the correct verdicts of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

these workers' colleges, a new socialist innovation, were born during the cultural revolution. praising the shanghai machine tools plant for their experience in training technicians from among the workers, chairman mao issued an instruction on july 21, 1968, remarking that "students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study". the shanghai machine tools plant set up china's first of these colleges for workers in september 1968 and named it the "july 21" workers' college.

the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, which last year had 18 workers' colleges, now has 75 with an enrolment of more than 3,000 students of uighur, kazakh, han, sibo, mongolian, hui and tartar and other nationalities. the ningsia hui autonomous region had 5 such colleges in the first half of 1975. at present, the number has jumped to 57 with 3,200 students of hui, han and mongolian nationalities.

in shensi province, bordering ningsia, there are now over 590 workers' colleges with a student body of twenty thousand.

in china's southwestern province of kweichow, the number of workers' colleges jumped within half a year's time from 15 to 118 at present, while the neighbouring szechwan province now has 280 workers' colleges, 2.3 times the number last year.

the brilliant "july 21" path charted by chairman mao was also a target of teng hsiao-ping's onslaught. in the anti-right deviationist struggle, the workers said that since teng hsiao-ping opposed the "july 21" workers' college and the educational revolution, they must do a good job of running more of such colleges better and with their deeds repudiate his revisionist line.

through the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist wind the workers in the northwest and southwest have come to realize that the "july 21" workers' colleges, a new socialist emerging thing, are a major means of restricting bourgeois right and consolidating proletarian dictatorship.

the workers' college of the chingtung gorge hydro-electric power station was set up this march. its first course was on theoretical studies and the students were drawn from among the worker activists. they seriously studied chairman mao's important instructions on the great proletarian cultural revolution and the struggle to beat back the right deviationist wind, and the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. they criticized teng hsiao-ping as they studied and while assisting the other workers with their theoretical study. their work and study was effective. the workers' colleges have everywhere rejected the revisionist line in education, and continue to closely link study with production and scientific experiment.

the workers' college run by the chinchuan machine tools plant designed four kinds of gear grinders. two of them have been put into production, and when put on display at home and abroad, have won favourable comment.

teachers and students at a workers' college under the szechwan provincial petroleum administration designed a natural gas pipeline for wenchiang prefecture's nitrogenous fertilizer plant. the pipeline, which was 4.2 kilometres shorter than in the original design, saved 2,400,000 tons of piping.

the workers' colleges in the minority areas emphasize training worker students among minority nationalities, and many former peasants and herdsmen of minority peoples who have become workers in factories are now studying in these colleges. cherishing profound proletarian feelings for chairman mao and the communist party, they study and work hard alongside students of han nationality, with both teaching and learning from one another.

the workers' college of the sinkiang petroleum administration set up a special class for minority nationalities. uighur and kazakh students of the machinery repair class attended courses on internal combustion engines, mechanical drawing, metal cutting, electricity and pumps. applying their newly acquired knowledge, they used discarded materials to make a diesel engine in february this year and a lorry engine in april.

MILITIA

Production Brigade Militiamen Do Military Swimming Exercises in Yellow River

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jul. 19, 1976)

the militia of a production brigade of the potou people's commune under the chiyuan county, central china's honan province, carried out a swimming training exercise recently. men and women militia members in uniform and carrying arms swam the yellow river in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of chairman mao's swim across the yangtze river on july 16, 1976.

among the more than 100 participants in the military training exercise were veteran militiamen who had performed meritorious deeds in the revolutionary war years and young people maturing in the great proletarian cultural revolution. one-third of those taking part were women.

the militia of the liuchuang production brigade take swimming in full kit as an important part of their military training. in summer, militiamen and women in all parts of china take swimming in the rivers, lakes and seas as a means of tempering their revolutionary will, developing physical fitness and raising combat effectiveness.

wu chang-o, secretary of party branch and instructor of the militia battalion of the liuchuang production brigade, said: "liuchuang is a village with a strong revolutionary tradition. it established the militia more than 30 years ago during the war against the japanese aggression, which fought the japanese, the puppet and later the kuomintang reactionary forces. in cooperation with the regular people's army, this militia performed brilliant deeds in over 400 battles along the yellow river banks. it won the titles of the "bulwark in defence of the river" and the "heroic militia battalion."

fiftynine-year old militiaman li ching-yu is a veteran hero. in the years of the liberation war, he swam across the river at night to set enemy planes ablaze and helped the chinese people's liberation army's advance to cross the yellow river. he said: "chairman mao swam across the yangtze river at the advanced age of 73. this is a constant encouragement to us to carry forward our revolutionary tradition and do our swimming in big rivers."

to raise consciousness in preparedness against war and preventing and combating revisionism, li ching-yu used to tell the local youth about the past meritorious deeds of the old militia in fighting with the enemy.

other veteran militiamen also pass on to the young people their skills in target shooting and blasting in the river. out of 300 men and women of this battalion, 190 can now swim with full kit and 180 have mastered the skill of under water blasting.

the liuchuang militiamen combine their swimming activities with productive labour. in the cultural revolution they had reclaimed 26 hectares of farmland from river islet and every summer and autumn they got there to grow rice. on their way, they practised shooting and load-carrying swimming.

one hundred of the more than 150 little red guards in this brigade have now learnt such military skills as swimming with full kit and shooting and using the bayonet.

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

More Barefoot Doctors for Sinkiang County

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Jul. 19, 1976)

maikaiti county of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, northwest china, has an average of one barefoot doctor for every 400 of its people.

before liberation in 1949 this vast county, which covers an area of 5,600 square kilometres on the western fringe of china's biggest desert, takla makan, had only one doctor who mainly served the county magistrate. the largely uighur peasant population was at the mercy of various diseases. the infant mortality rate was as high as 40 per cent, and the county's population was steadily decreasing.

areas inhabited by people of minority nationalities have all along had priority in medical and health work under the leadership of the chinese communist party. this work has been given still greater impetus since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966, as chairman mao's instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" has been carried out to the letter through criticism of the revisionist line in medical work.

in maikaiti county, the part-time medical force includes more than 240 barefoot doctors and around 100 barefoot medical orderlies and midwives, who together supplement an increasing number of doctors and nurses on the government payroll. the barefoot doctors are specialized

in the prevention and treatment of common and recurrent diseases. over the last few years, they have treated independently or with help from professional medical workers, more than 70 per cent of the county's patients and successfully handled some acute and complex cases.

peasant woman ainishahan, now in her 50's, was bed ridden for many years due to paralysis of the legs which was diagnosed as incurable before the cultural revolution every time she was carted to the county hospital for treatment.

in 1972, two barefoot doctors in her village volunteered to treat her in cooperation with doctors of the commune hospital where she was hospitalized. in order to make sure of the effectiveness of the acupuncture points, the barefoot doctors applied needles to their own legs first. after two months of their painstaking care and work the patient was finally able to walk again.

this is only one of the numerous stories about the barefoot doctors' devoted service stemming from the profound class feelings they cherish for the poor and lower-middle peasants. woman barefoot doctor ahyitutahan is responsible for taking care of the few old people in her brigade whose expenses for food, clothing, housing and medicine are all covered by the collective as they have no relatives to rely on. whenever necessary she stays in their homes, giving them injections, boiling medicinal herbs for them, and doing all the household chores. the barefoot doctor is also noted for her success in having cured eight paralyzed patients and delivered more than 300 babies without a single loss since the beginning of the cultural revolution.

the barefoot doctors work in the fields as much as they can. they receive the same pay as an average worker in their brigades although they perform their duties as medical workers mostly in their sparetime. barefoot doctor shawutitudi is as well a member of his brigade's shock team and a lecturer of its evening political school. he makes home calls or tends his patients at the brigade clinic before he goes to the fields every morning, after lunch and in the evening. last year he worked in the fields 270 days and collected 60 tons of farmyard manure for the brigade.

the health of the people of maikaiti county has markedly improved since liberation, especially since the beginning of the cultural revolution. the infectious diseases which were rampant before liberation, have been wiped out. the county's population increased from 60,000 in the early post-liberation years to 110,000 in 1975.

OIL REFINERIES

China's First Transfer Line Catalytic Cracking Oil Refining Installation Functions Well

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Jul. 20, 1976)

china's first set of equipment for transfer line catalytic cracking oil refining has been in use for over one year since being installed in the refinery under the yumen petroleum administration.

this installation refines crude oil in a second process to produce high quality gasoline and diesel oil. the technical parameters and the quality of the products have met the designed standards. the crude oil handling capacity of this equipment is 35 percent higher and the gasoline and diesel oil yield is 7 percent higher than that of the fluid catalytic cracking process. moreover, less catalyst is used.

new petroleum refineries are being built in china and old equipment is being renovated so as to introduce the improved transfer line process.

a worker-cadre-technician technical group solved various problems in making the cyclone separator, a key part in the transfer line.

the new installation was the outcome of a mass campaign and close socialist cooperation between different trades and between workers, scientists, technicians and worker-peasant-soldier students. the yumen petroleum administration got help from 12 units including the assembly team from the lanchow chemical works building company, the research institute of petro-chemical engineering and the east china petroleum institute.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

New National Life-span Record for Top-blown All-oxygen Converter Set by Capital Iron and Steel Company

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1976)

the number one converter of the shihchingshan steel plant of the capital iron and steel company has turned out 1,302 heats of steel, setting a new national life-span record for top-blown all-oxygen converters. the life span of other furnaces in the plant has also been brought to a new level.

the lengthening of the life span of the furnaces means higher steel production. the plant's steel output in the first six months of this year fulfilled more than half of the 1976 production quota; quality and varieties of steel were at an all-time high.

the plant was awarded a silk banner inscribed with the words "nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights" by the ministry of metallurgical industry at a recent meeting held to sum up the plant's experience in setting the record.

since the advent of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, workers, cadres and technicians of this steel plant have perseveringly acted upon the principle of "grasping revolution and promoting production" and constantly worked on lengthening the life span of converters. in 1973 its number three converter set for the first time a new record by turning out 1,029 heats of steel. in the last three years the life span of several converters in the plant has kept to a fairly good level.

since the start of the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the struggle against the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, workers of the shihchingshan steel plant have deeply criticized teng's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. this has further sparked their socialist enthusiasm and they are vying among themselves to set a new life-span record.

the plant has further increased worker participation in management. the group of workers, technicians and leading cadres set up to solve the difficult problem of the life span of the furnace has been strengthened with workers as the backbone force. problems existing in production have thus been promptly solved and the steel furnaces well maintained.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Republic Day of Afghanistan Marked in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1976)

azizullah rafaat, charge d'affaires ad interim of the afghan embassy in china, gave a reception here this afternoon in celebration of the republic day of afghanistan.

among the guests at the reception were chiao kuan-hua, chinese foreign minister; hu wei, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade; li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; chang chi-nung, vice-minister of water conservancy and power; huang shu-tse, vice-minister of public health; yin chung-wei, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission; and hsu yun-pei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Communist Party of Australia (M-L) Greets CPC Founding Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1976)

edward f. hill, chairman of the central committee, clarence lyell o'shea and albert edward bull, vice-chairmen of the central committee, of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist), sent a message on july 5 to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending warmest greetings on the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the message reads:

warmest greetings on the 55th anniversary of the foundation of the great communist party of china.

under the inspiring leadership of chairman mao, your party gloriously serves the working people of china and the world. we hail your great successes in leading the chinese people in building socialism, the great successes of chairman mao's proletarian line in foreign affairs, your successes in continuing to wage the class struggle under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat and your great victories over the right restorationist activities of teng hsiao-ping. may your party have still greater victories. our warmest wishes to chairman mao personally.

CHINA AND BENIN

President Kerekou and Other Distinguished Benin Guests Leave Shihchiachuang for Peking

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jul. 19, 1976)

president mathieu kerekou of the people's republic of benin and the state delegation from benin he is leading wound up their tour of tsunhua county and shihchiachuang city in the north china province of hopei and left here for peking by special train this evening in the company of sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry.

the distinguished benin guests were given a warm send-off at the railway station by chairman liu tzu-hou and vice-chairmen tseng mei, wang chin-shan, wang kuei-hua and liu tien-chen of the hopei provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned in hopei province, shihchiachuang prefecture and shihchiachuang city.

accompanied by sha feng and liu tzu-hou, president mathieu kerekou and other distinguished guests this morning visited an exhibition on the permanent control of the haiho river and a printing and dyeing mill in shihchiachuang.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng and President Mathieu Kerekou Continue Talks in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1976)

chinese premier hua kuo-feng and president mathieu kerekou of the people's republic of benin continued talks here this afternoon.

today, chinese minister of foreign affairs chiao kuan-hua and benin minister of foreign affairs and cooperation michel alladaye signed the protocol to the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the people's republic of benin and other documents.

President Mathieu Kerekou of Benin Gives Grand Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1976)

president mathieu kerekou of the people's republic of benin gave a grand banquet at the great hall of the people here this evening.

among those attending the banquet were premier of the state council hua kuo-feng, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress yao lien-wei and minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng.

in the banquet hall the national flags of china and benin were hung side by side. president mathieu kerekou and premier hua kuo-feng both spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

in his speech, president mathieu kerekou said, "the talks at all levels and in various fields that we have held during our memorable stay in the people's republic of china have enabled us to appreciate better the great achievements and brilliant victories won by the chinese people who are mobilized and organized politically and trained ideologically, technically and culturally by their vanguard party, the communist party of china, and under the wise leadership of their prestigious leader, the venerable chairman mao tsetung. these different achievements and numerous victories that dismay international imperialism, are for the oppressed peoples of the third world and especially for the people of benin

a good example and a solid basis of reference in their liberation fight against the dark forces, such as imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid and against the exploitation of man by man."

he said, "our visit has contributed to the reinforcement of the relations of friendship and fraternal solidarity which unite the chinese and beninese peoples."

the president of benin continued, "the example of the brilliant successes of the chinese people is thus a veritable stimulus and real encouragement to the beninese people in their firm determination to persevere on the road of honour and dignity, relying first of all on their own strength and the creative initiative of the broad masses of the people.

"the delegation of the people's republic of benin will leave the people's republic of china with the conviction that a people irreversibly engaged in socialist construction will score greater and greater victories. thus, in the common struggle against the decadent forces of old and new imperialism, the oppressed and exploited peoples of the third world in general, and the beninese people in particular, will certainly triumph together with the chinese people."

in conclusion, the president expressed to the valiant and friendly people of china and to their eminent and respected leader chairman mao tsetung sincere, high admiration and profound gratitude on behalf of the beninese delegation and in his own name.

premier hua kuo-feng said in his speech: "in the last few days, we had cordial and friendly meetings with his excellency the president and the state delegation of benin and held sincere talks with them on further strengthening the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and on international issues of common concern, and satisfatory results have been achieved. besides, the two sides signed the protocol to the agreement on economic and technical cooperation and other documents. our distinguished guests from benin also came into friendly contacts with the chinese people during their visit. his excellency the president's current visit, though short, has been an important contribution to further developing the friendship between the peoples of china and benin and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries."

he proceeded: "during his visit, his excellency the president made many warm and friendly remarks about china and mentioned china's aid to benin. this is an encouragement to us. chairman mao tsetung teaches us that the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other. we have all along held that aid is always mutual. we are against regarding aid as unilateral "alms" or using aid as a pretext for exercising control. at present, we and the people of benin, the people of the third world and the whole world have the same interests and share weal and woe in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. it is china's bounden internationalist duty to provide aid, which is still limited, to benin and some other countries. the people of benin and the whole of africa, by persisting in the great struggle to combat imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, to win or safeguard national independence and to develop the national economy, are also rendering a tremendous support to china's socialist revolution and socialist construction."

referring to the struggle personally initiated and led by chairman mao to criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, premier hua kuo-feng said: "this great struggle will surely further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in china and further help develop our socialist revolution and socialist construction. the revolutionary line in foreign affairs formulated for us by chairman mao will surely be implemented still better."

the chinese premier requested president kerekou and the other distinguished guests from benin, upon their return, to convey to the people of benin the friendly sentiments and cordial greetings of the chinese people.

after their speeches, the band played the national anthems of china and benin respectively.

among the guests were also leading members of government departments concerned, the headquarters of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other organizations, including han nien-lung, ku ming, ho cheng-wen, chen chieh, chen mu-hua, chang chen-chiang, cheng tai-yu, hsieh hsin-ho, li hsin, ma yao-chi, jen chuan-sheng, hao liang, chou hung-pao, wang chang-pai, chang chen-tung, miao hai-ling, hsiao tse-yao, wang shih-yen, tsui ping, wan hai-feng, chao chun-chen, liu hsi-chang and fu yu-fang, as well as chinese ambassador to benin ku hsiao-po. present also were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

on hand were all members of the state delegation of benin led by president mathieu kerekou, benin ambassador to china moussa bajo ali-traore and mrs. ali-traore, diplomatic officials of the benin embassy here and benin students in peking.

President Mathieu Kerekou's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1976)

following is the full text of the speech by president mathieu kerekou of the people's republic of benin at a grand banquet he gave here this evening:

your excellency mr. premier,
your excellencies messrs. members of the government of the people's republic of china,
your excellencies messrs. ambassadors,
distinguished guests and dear friends,

i thank you very sincerely for your willingness to honour this banquet, to which you are invited, with your presence tonight at the end of our friendly state visit to the people's republic of china.

on behalf of the beninese delegation and in my own name, i wish to take this opportunity to renew to the chinese government and people our gratitude for the most cordial, warm and enthusiastic welcome accorded us since our arrival in peking on july 15, 1976.

i also have the great pleasure here at this moment to pay the deserved tribute to chinese hospitality which does not belie its legendary reputation. indeed, thanks to the solicitude and kindness of the chinese leading authorities, our sojourn in this vast and beautiful country, the people's republic of china, will have been a sojourn of fruitful studies and reflections, because it has enabled us to know a great people full of vitality and energy, a great people with a history of several thousand years, a great people who deeply cherish human well-being and who have consequently carried on the revolutionary struggle tirelessly for over fifty years, building a socialist society that guarantees happiness for every chinese, man or woman.

besides, the talks at all levels and in various fields that we have held during our memorable stay in the people's republic of china have enabled us to appreciate better the great achievements and brilliant

victories won by the chinese people who are mobilized and organized politically and trained ideologically, technically and culturally by their vanguard party, the communist party of china, and under the wise leadership of their prestigious leader, the venerable chairman mao tsetung. these different achievements and numerous victories that dismay international imperialism, are for the oppressed peoples of the third world and especially for the people of benin a good example and a solid basis of reference in their liberation fight against the dark forces, such as imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid and against the exploitation of man by man.

thus, we have the revolutionary duty to bring to the people of benin the rich experience accumulated by the industrious and courageous chinese people during their socialist revolution in the spheres of cooperative organization and management, rural development, industry, commerce and in the socio-cultural field, etc.

as far as we political responsible persons of benin are concerned, we will resolutely pursue the revolutionary process under way in our country since october 26, 1972, and in the direction of our socialist option of development.

mr. premier,
excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

the success of our visit is a cause for so much more rejoicing because it has contributed on the one hand to the reinforcement of the relations of friendship and fraternal solidarity which unite the chinese and beninese peoples, and on the other hand to the development and expansion of cooperation between our two peoples united in a common fight against international imperialism and for the advent of a socialist society where life will be good for all.

mr. premier,

the example of the brilliant successes of the chinese people is thus a veritable stimulus and real encouragement to the beninese people in their firm determination to persevere on the road of honour and dignity, relying first of all on their own strength and the creative initiative of the broad masses of the people.

the delegation of the people's republic of benin will leave the people's republic of china with the conviction that a people irreversibly engaged in socialist construction will score greater and greater victories. thus, in the common struggle against

the decadent forces of old and new imperialism, the oppressed and exploited peoples of the third world in general, and the beninese people in particular, will certainly triumph together with the chinese people.

mr. premier,

on behalf of the beninese delegation and in my own name, i ask you kindly to convey to the valiant and friendly people of china and to their eminent and respected leader chairman mao tsetung the sincere expression of our high admiration and profound gratitude.

your excellency mr. premier,
your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,
honourable and distinguished guests,

i invite you to join me in a toast

- to the health and long life of the venerable chairman mao,

- to the health of mr. premier hua kuo-feng,

- to the health of the members of the chinese government,

- to the health of the valiant people of china,

- to the health of messrs. members of the diplomatic corps and their wives,

- to the solidarity of the third world peoples fighting against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid,

- to the grandeur and prosperity of the people's republic of china,

- to the dynamic and fruitful friendship and cooperation between the people's republic of china and the people's republic of benin.

be ready for the revolution excl.

the struggle continues excl.

peking, july 20, 1976

Premier Hua Kuo-feng's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1976)

following is the full text of chinese premier hua kuo-feng's speech at a grand banquet given by mathieu kerekou, president of the people's republic of benin, here this evening:

your excellency respected president mathieu kerekou,
distinguished guests from benin,
friends and comrades,

tonight, we are very glad to attend this grand banquet given by his excellency president kerekou and once again gather joyously with the distinguished guests from benin to renew our friendship. on behalf of my chinese comrades present, i extend deep thanks to his excellency the president for his kind invitation and the warm and friendly speech he has just made.

in the last few days, we had cordial and friendly meetings with his excellency the president and the state delegation of benin and held sincere talks with them on further strengthening the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and on international issues of common concern, and satisfatory results have been achieved. besides, the two sides signed the protocol to the agreement on economic and technical cooperation and other documents. our distinguished guests from benin also came into friendly contacts with the chinese people during their visit. his excellency the president's current visit, though short, has been an important contribution to further developing the friendship between the peoples of china and benin and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries.

during his visit, his excellency the president made many warm and friendly remarks about china and mentioned china's aid to benin. this is an encouragement to us. chairman mao tsetung teaches us that the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other. we have all along held that aid is always mutual. we are against regarding aid as unilateral "alms" or using aid as a pretext for exercising control. at present, we and the people of benin, the people of the third world and the whole world have the same interests and share weal and woe in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. it is china's bounden internationalist duty to provide aid, which is still limited, to benin and some other countries. the people of benin and the whole of africa, by persisting in the great struggle to combat imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, to win or safeguard national independence and to develop the

national economy, are also rendering a tremendous support to china's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

friends and comrades,

the struggle personally initiated and led by chairman mao to criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts has already won great victories. at present, our entire people, using chairman mao's important directives as a weapon, are making in-depth and thoroughgoing criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in connection with the concrete class struggle and two-line struggle on the various fronts. united under the leadership of party committees at all levels, they are striving to win still greater victories in the struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts. we are confident that this great struggle will surely further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in china and further help develop our socialist revolution and socialist construction. the revolutionary line in foreign affairs formulated for us by chairman mao will surely be implemented still better.

his excellency the president and the other distinguished guests from benin will soon leave china. we request you, upon your return, to convey to the people of benin the friendly sentiments and cordial greetings of the chinese people.

now, i propose a toast

to the further development of the friendship between the peoples of china and benin and of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries,

to the prosperity of the people's republic of benin and the well-being of her people,

to the health of his excellency president kerekou,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from benin,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all friends and comrades present here excl.

President Mathieu Kerekou Leaves Peking
at Head of Benin State Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1976)

mathieu kerekou, president of the people's republic of benin, and the state delegation from benin he is leading wound up their official visit to china and left here by special plane this evening.

the distinguished benin guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by several thousand people of the chinese capital, including hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; ma yao-chi, vice-minister of communications; chou hung-pao, leading member of the ministry of education; chao chun-chen, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; liu hsi-chang, vice-chairman of the peking municipal trade union council; and ku hsiao-po, chinese ambassador to benin.

the brightly-lit peking airport flew the national flags of china and benin this evening. a grand send-off ceremony took place at the airport, and the band played the national anthems of benin and china. president kerekou reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army in the company of premier hua kuo-feng. when the distinguished guests went round to meet the crowd amid the beating of drums and gongs, the well-wishers sang and danced and shouted slogans to warmly congratulate president kerekou on his completely successful visit to china.

present at the airport were benin ambassador to china and mrs. moussa bajo ali-traore, officials of the benin embassy here, as well as benin students in peking.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND GERMANY

Leaders of Communist Party of Germany Greets Founding Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1976)

werner heuler, juergen horlemann, karl-heinz hutter and christian semler, members of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of germany, sent a message on july 4 to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending sincerest greetings on the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china.

the message says, "in the 55 years after its founding, the communist party of china has proved itself to be a vigorous vanguard organization around which the chinese workers and peasants, the entire chinese people are united with one heart and one mind.

"the failure of right opportunist teng hsiao-ping and the right deviationist wind he stirred up has proved once again that the chinese communist party, armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, firmly united with the masses of the people and unswervingly taking class struggle as the key link in socialist construction, is invincible."

the message says, "the great proletarian cultural revolution is an epoch-making event. victories won in the revolution by the working class and masses of the people show to the workers of various countries, at present as in the past, that the working class and masses of the people can prevent capitalist restoration, push the revolution constantly forward, and advance on the road of continuing the revolution with firm steps."

the message says, "the resolute and principled struggle waged by the chinese communist party against modern revisionism has powerfully inspired marxist-leninists in the world and in germany to firmly break with modern revisionism."

the message continues, "we will concentrate all our efforts to work energetically for the establishment of a world-wide united front against the two imperialist superpowers. we will particularly work to oppose the arms expansion and war preparations by soviet social-imperialism -- the main enemy of the people of european countries and the german people, particularly to wage a relentless struggle against the task force of soviet social-imperialism in the workers' movement, and hold high the banner for an independent, unified and socialist germany."

the message says in conclusion: "we express sincerest regards to comrade mao tsetung, and wish that the great leader and teacher of the international proletariat will always lead the chinese communist party to march forward."

CHINA AND ITALY

Marxist-Leninist Organization of Italian Bolshevik Communists, Communist League of Union (M-L) of Iceland Greet CPC Founding Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1976)

the leading organ of the marxist-leninist organization of the italian bolshevik communists and ari trausti gudmundsson, chairman of the communist league of union (marxist-leninist) of iceland, have sent separate messages to chairman mao and the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing warmest congratulations on the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china and on the great achievements made by the chinese people under the leadership of the cpc central committee headed by chairman mao in building socialism and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

General Secretary of Communist Party of Italy (M-L) Greets CPC Founding Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1976)

fosco dinucci, general secretary of the communist party of italy (marxist-leninist), has sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing congratulations on the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the message dated july 1 reads:

on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, we extend to you our fraternal and internationalist congratulations. we give our complete support to the glorious communist party of china under the leadership of chairman mao for its struggle to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Organization of Communists of Italy (M-L) Greets CPC Founding Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1976)

osvaldo pesce, general secretary of the organization of the communists of italy (marxist-leninist) has sent a letter to chairman mao tsetung and the central committee of the communist party of china, extending congratulations on the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china.

the letter says, "on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, we wish to present militant salutes to you." it continues, "in the 55 years of arduous, glorious and valiant struggle, your party, following chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, led the chinese people in the struggle to emancipate themselves from exploitation, establish the dictatorship of the proletariat, continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, frustrate the conspiracies of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping to restore capitalism in china and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat."

the letter adds, "under the leadership of chairman mao, your party has made a tremendous historic contribution to the struggle against modern revisionism, a struggle which constitutes an inestimable help to genuine marxist-leninists, to the revolution and to the fight against hegemonism."

the letter says in conclusion, "your example and experience provides us with great teaching and enormous encouragement. we once again wish you successes and new victories."

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Workers' Party Greets Founding Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1976)

the central committee of the japanese workers' party sent a message on july 1 to the central committee of the communist party of china, wholeheartedly greeting the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the message reads:

the japanese workers' party wholeheartedly congratulates

the chinese communist party on the 55th anniversary of its founding.

under the leadership of its wise leader comrade mao tsetung, the communist party of china has won the victory of the new democratic revolution and the victory of socialist revolution and socialist construction. the chinese communist party in the glorious 55 years has made great and immortal contributions to the cause of revolution of the people of the world. the japanese working class and people hold that they derive the mightiest inspiration from the chinese revolution and learn from its most precious experience, and that their own cause of revolution is insoparably linked together with that of the chinese people.

at present, the chinese people have won great victories in the struggle of criticizing and repudiating teng hsiao-ping's revisionism and repulsing the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts. we greatly rejoice over this. we firmly believe that the chinese communist party will persist in marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, struggle against revisionism and continue to advance forever in the struggle.

long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china excl.

Exhibition on China Held in Fukuoka, Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 19, 1976)

the ninth exhibition on china under the sponsorship of some japan-china friendly organizations in fukuoka, kyushu, was held in the city from july 3 to 18 to the warm welcome of 310,000 visitors.

the governor of fukuoka prefecture and the mayor of fukuoka city attended the opening ceremony.

on display at the exhibition were photos about china's socialist revolution and socialist construction, as well as photos reflecting the friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples -- taken in china not long ago by the "friendship wing", a visiting group of the city.

also on display were handwritings and fine arts by japanese and chinese children.

a special section on the life-long struggle of lu hsun was arranged to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the passing away of the great chinese thinker, revolutionary and writer.

hisataka nishioka, secretary-general of the fukuoka headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), said, "the people of fukuoka prefecture have gained a better understanding of china and the friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples has been further strengthened through the exhibition."

Japanese Foreign Minister's Statement Strongly Denounced by Japanese People

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 19, 1976)

japanese foreign minister kiichi miyazawa has come under heavy fire of the japanese people of various circles for his recent statement during talks with u.s. senator and democratic leader mike mansfield.

in his statement on july 12 the japanese foreign minister seriously went back on the sino-japanese joint statement on the part that the japanese government fully understands and respects the principle that taiwan is an integral part of the territory of china, vainly attempted to obstruct the return of taiwan to the embrace of the motherland and trumpeted about "two chinas", openly interfering in china's internal affairs.

hisao kuroda, chairman of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) headquarters, said: "foreign minister miyazawa's remarks have further betrayed his intent to maintain a status quo of taiwan and to create 'two chinas'. we are firmly against this policy he is pushing."

he added: "foreign minister miyazawa has violated the japan-china joint statement. as a matter of fact, he has consistently opposed the conclusion of the proposed japan-china peace and friendship treaty. this time again, he voiced his opposition to normalization of u.s.-china relations."

chairman of the japan socialist party tomomi narita said: foreign minister miyazawa's statement "aims to obstruct the normalization of u.s.-china relations. it gives a hint that he hopes to continue to keep the u.s.-taiwan 'mutual security treaty', which actually means to consider taiwan permanently as a 'state'. this is a stand of 'two chinas'."

chairman narita noted that miyazawa's statement "constitutes an interference in the internal affairs of china and a perfidious act which violates the 1972 japan-china joint statement."

kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, said: "foreign minister miyazawa's statement constitutes a crude interference in china's internal affairs and violates the japan-china joint statement. he should be responsible for what he has said."

"decisions made in the japan-china joint statement must be carried out," he said. "no matter what the foreign minister has uttered we hope that a peace and friendship treaty with china will be concluded at an early date and we will work for its realization," he stated.

noted personage kinkazu saionji said: "we are indignant at foreign minister miyazawa's remarks."

he said: "the taiwan problem is an internal affair of china. when and how to liberate taiwan is purely china's internal affair which brooks no foreign interference. the statement of foreign minister miyazawa constitutes an interference in china's internal affairs."

kinkazu saionji pointed out: "foreign minister miyazawa went so far as to describe china's taiwan province as a 'state'. this is a deliberate attempt to create 'two chinas' and 'one china, one taiwan'. we can never tolerate this."

he added: "a handful of people in japan still harbour a wild ambition for china's taiwan province. we must not let their scheme succeed."

"those who uphold friendship between japan and china should unite in a concerted effort and shout at the top of their voice to thoroughly expose the scheme," he said.

teiji hagiwara, managing director of the japan association for the promotion of international trade, said: "the foreign minister's statement has trampled underfoot the joint statement signed by the governments of the people's republic of china and japan."

he went on: "earlier, foreign minister miyazawa has all along made pretexts of various kinds for delaying, again and again, the conclusion of the proposed japan-china peace and friendship treaty. the new statement of his has revealed his real intention. it is a challenge to the japanese people who long for the maintenance of friendship between the two peoples from generation to generation. we will never tolerate foreign minister miyazawa loosening his tongue and, with great indignation, we will find out his responsibility."

haruo okada, diet member of the japan socialist party, said: "miyazawa's remarks prove that he flagrantly opposes the japan-china joint statement and is actively participating

in the scheme to create 'two chinas'". he added: "foreign minister miyazawa's statement is of the same nature as the suppression of patriotic chinese residents in japan by the japanese judiciary and police authorities in collusion with the chiang gang." "his act," okada stated, "represents the interests of a handful of anti-china elements in japan" and "is leading japan onto a wrong road." he pointed out: "there are a handful of people in japan who even today cherish the imperialist ambition to occupy china's taiwan province."

commentator takeo arai said: "we are extremely indignant at foreign minister miyazawa's remarks made at a time when the japanese people yearn for an early conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty based on the japan-china joint statement." he said: "his remarks bluntly show that he has completely trampled underfoot the spirit and principles of the japan-china joint statement. he does not recognize that taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china and still clings to the assertion of 'two chinas' and 'one china, one taiwan'. this is absolutely intolerable."

japanese papers also criticize miyazawa for his remarks. "tokyo shimbun" points out: "in the japan-china joint statement, japan expresses its respect of the proposition of the chinese side that taiwan is an inalienable part of chinese territory. in view of this stand of japan, miyazawa's remarks will be regarded as 'interference' in internal affairs." "yomiuri shimbun" says that his statement "touched upon the taiwan question" and "will surely arouse interrogation at home and abroad." it "will have a great influence on the japan-china peace and friendship talks."

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friend

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1976)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly talk with kazutsura kawase, vice-chairman of the japan association for the promotion of international trade and general manager of the toko trading company, here today.

CHINA AND KENYA

Scientific Delegation from Kenya Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1976)

chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china, today met and feted a scientific delegation from kenya led by professor p.m. githingi of the mechanical engineering department of nairobi university.

wu tsao-wen, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese scientific and technical association, was present on the occasion.

the scientific delegation from kenya arrived here yesterday as guests of the association.

CHINA AND KOREA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Korean Goodwill Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1976)

vice-premier li hsien-nien this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the goodwill visiting group from korea led by cha ri nam, vice-chairman of the chagang provincial administrative committee.

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, was present.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including liu hsiang-wen and kung hsiao.

Korean People's Army Ensemble Gives
Performance in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jul. 19, 1976)

the visiting korean people's army ensemble gave its first performance in kwangchow of the full-length revolutionary opera "a true daughter of the party" this evening to the warm appreciation of the worker-peasant-soldier audience.

attending the performance were hsu shih-yu, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and commander of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army; kung shih-chuan, political commissar of the p.l.a. kwangchow units; wang shou-tao and lin li-ming, secretaries of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee and vice-chairmen of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; chiao lin-yi, first secretary of the c.p.c. kwangchow city committee and chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee, and other leading comrades. prior to the performance, they met and had a very cordial and friendly talk with major general kim ung do, leader of the ensemble, and other leading comrades.

among the audience were also a combat hero of the former chinese people's volunteers, the representative of a c.p.v. meritorious company and representatives of literary and art circles.

the k.p.a. ensemble had left the armymen and civilians of kwangchow with an unforgettable impression during its performance tour of the city in 1960.

this evening the kwangchow people were once again greatly stirred by the colourful performance of the artistes of the korean people's army. they repeatedly greeted the artistes with warm applause during the performance. they said, the opera "a true daughter of the party" successfully portrayed the brilliant image of kang yon ok, a woman fighter of the korean people's army. "as a member of the korean workers' party, her lofty character of boundless loyalty to the party and the leader, and her militant spirit of fearing neither hardship nor sacrifice for the revolution and for her comrades have given us a profound education," they commented.

at the end of the performance, comrades hsu shih-yu and kung shih-chuan went up stage and cordially shook hands with the artistes, congratulating them on their success. they presented a basket of flowers to the ensemble.

the ensemble arrived here on july 17 by special train from shaoshan in the company of ting li, deputy director of the cultural department of the p.l.a. general political department. accompanying the ensemble on its visit to

kwangchow was deputy military attache of the korean embassy in peking colonel jang song bong.

present at the station to greet the korean comrades-in-arms were leading members of the p.l.a. kwangchow units, the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and the kwangchow city revolutionary committee, a combat hero and the representative of a meritorious company of the former chinese people's volunteers as well as a welcoming crowd of 1,000 people including literary and art workers, children and young people.

a banquet to welcome the korean ensemble was given by the p.l.a. kwangchow units and the kwangtung provincial and kwangchow city revolutionary committees on the same evening.

Korean Goodwill Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1976)

the goodwill visiting group from korea led by cha ri nam, vice-chairman of the chagang provincial administrative committee, left peking for home by air this afternoon after concluding its friendly visit to china.

kung hsiao, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, was among those present at the airport to give the korean comrades a warm send-off.

han chi hun, first secretary of the korean embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Guest Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1976)

juan jose bremer martino, undersecretary of the mexican presidency, left peking for home today at the end of his china visit.

he was seen off at the airport by wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and chen teh-ho, deputy director of the department of american and oceanian affairs of the foreign ministry.

present at the airport were mexican ambassador to china omar martinez legorreta and other officials of the embassy.

a dinner was given for undersecretary juan jose bremer martino before his departure by the mexican ambassador. vice-minister wang hai-jung and leading members of departments concerned were present.

CHINA AND NIGER

Government Economic and Trade Delegation of Niger Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1976)

the government economic and trade delegation of niger led by alfidja abderrahmane, minister of economic affairs, commerce and industry, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here this evening.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned, including chang keng-ho.

katzelma o. mahaman taya, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of niger in peking, was present.

during its stay in china, the delegation held discussions with the ministry of foreign trade and the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries, and had business talks with the chinese national import and export corporations concerned. members of the delegation also visited factories and rural people's communes, and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest in peking and tientsin.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Commissioner for Transport Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1976)

the technical cooperation delegation from the federal republic of nigeria led by colonel m. magoro, federal commissioner for transport, left here for home by plane today after concluding its visit to china.

it was seen off at the airport by vice-minister of railways kuo lu and nigerian ambassador to china j. tanko yusuf.

while in china, the nigerian guests visited peking and tientsin and were guests of honour at banquets given respectively by vice-minister kuo lu and li jung-kuei, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee. commissioner magoro had a friendly exchange of views with chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, on technical cooperation between china and nigeria. the nigerian friends also visited railway institutions, a harbour, factories and a rural people's commune and toured places of historical interest and scenic spots. ambassador j. tanko yusuf gave a reception yesterday evening for the china visit of the delegation.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Cultural Delegation Gives Premiere In Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1976)

the philippine cultural delegation gave its china premiere at the capital theatre here this evening. before the performance, an inaugural ceremony was held by the chinese ministry of culture and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries to open the china tour of the philippine delegation.

present at the ceremony and watching the performance were li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; liu ching-tang, vice-minister of culture; wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and lin lin, vice-president of the association.

also attending the ceremony were isabel santos and laura gorospe, chairman and co-chairman of the philippine cultural delegation, and charge d'affaires ad interim anastacio bartolome and other officials of the philippine embassy here.

this evening, the capital theatre was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and the philippines. president wang ping-nan and chairman of the delegation isabel santos spoke at the ceremony.

in his speech, president wang ping-nan said that the traditional friendship and the cultural exchanges between the people of china and the philippines could be traced back to over 1,000 years ago. with the establishment of formal diplomatic relations between china and the philippines last year, the traditional friendship of the chinese and philippine people and the friendly relations between the two countries have entered into a new stage and the friendly intercourse and cultural interflow between the people of the two countries have been restored and developed. he said: "as the goodwill envoy of the philippine people, the delegation has brought us not only music and dance with the national flavour of the philippines but also the profound sentiments of the philippine people and literary and art workers." the president wished the philippine artists' performance tour of china complete success.

addressing the ceremony, chairman of the delegation isabel santos said that the philippine people, through the members of the philippine cultural delegation, extended their greetings and assurances of goodwill and friendship to their chinese friends. "already we have seen and admired much of your artistic and cultural development," she added.

"a stimulating cultural exchange with your dance school attached to the central may / art college left us with admiration for the grace, discipline and dedication of your young artists," she said. isabel santos mentioned the fact that young artists in the philippines, trained in the discipline and tradition of western art, are turning to their ancient music, literature and other art forms as well as the contemporary efforts to rebuild a new society."

"more cultural exchanges between our two countries may prove naturally stimulating and enriching," she stated. she concluded her speech with the hope that the friendship between the people of china and the philippines would be enduring.

the philippine cultural delegation is composed of the bayanihan dance troupe and the pangkat kawayan bamboo orchestra. most of the artists are youngsters. the musicians of the bamboo orchestra, aged 8 to 19 and dressed in colourful national costumes, played philippine folk music

with all kinds of bamboo instruments. they gave a highly proficient performance marked by its harmonious orchestration and rich national flavour.

"samtaguita", presented by the artists of the bayanihan dance troupe, is an item dedicated to cabbage rose, the national flower of the philippines. in a joyous mood the dancers stepped down from the stage and presented garlands of samtaguita blossoms to the audience to express the philippine people's friendship for the chinese people. the vivacious dance of "bayanihan" showed the philippine peasants in farmwork from sowing to harvest.

during the intermission, vice-chairman li su-wen met and had a cordial, friendly conversation with chairman of the delegation isabel santos, co-chairman laura gorospe, other leading members of the delegation and representatives of the artists.

the concert was rounded off with a chorus by all the visiting artists singing in chinese "the east is red" and the philippine song "my beloved philippines". vice-chairman li su-wen then went up stage and shook hands with the philippine artists in congratulation of their success. a basket of flowers was presented to them by the chinese ministry of culture and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. the audience gave the envoys of art from the philippine people a warm ovation, thanking them for bringing the philippine people's profound friendship for the chinese people.

Communist Party of Philippines Congratulates 55th Founding Anniversary of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1976)

the central committee of the communist party of the philippines has sent a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending warmest congratulations on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the letter dated july 1 reads:

on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, the central committee of the communist party of the philippines extends warmest fraternal congratulations to the communist party of china and the chinese people on behalf of the communist party of the philippines and the revolutionary filipino people.

the communist party of china is a party which has traversed a long and glorious history under the leadership of the great marxist-leninist comrade mao tsetung. it has grown and developed in the course of unremitting struggles against the reactionary classes and the opportunist lines within the party. guided by comrade mao tsetung's correct line, it led the broad masses in overthrowing the rule of imperialism and the kuomintang reactionaries and ushered in a bright new era for the chinese people. today, under the leadership of the communist party of china, an excellent situation prevails in china: the dictatorship of the proletariat has been more consolidated in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the hundreds of millions of chinese people at various fighting fronts are more energetically building socialism. summing up the historical experience of class struggle in the socialist period, comrade mao tsetung has propounded a series of lines, principles and policies which have further developed the theory and practice of scientific socialism and enriched the treasury of marxism-leninism. we are confident that the fraternal chinese people led by the communist party of china will continue to reap more brilliant successes along comrade mao tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line.

the splendid victories of the communist party of china in the past 55 years have served as powerful impetus and support to the revolutionary struggle of the world's people. by persisting in marxism-leninism and in the resolute criticism of soviet revisionism, the chinese communist party has defended the principled basis of the unity of the international communist movement and helped the advance of marxist-leninist parties and organizations in the whole world. the chinese communist party has played a militant role in exposing and opposing the schemes of the two superpowers and made inestimable contribution to the promotion of the third world people's united struggle against imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism.

our two parties have forged fraternal friendship in the course of common revolutionary struggle. we will always remember the genuine concern that you have shown towards the just revolutionary cause of the filipino people. we are determined to emulate the noble spirit of proletarian internationalism by persisting in the people's democratic revolution till victory and thereby contributing our share to the advance and final triumph of our common cause.

we wish comrade mao tsetung a long, long life excl.

long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china excl.

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought excl.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: "Ideals" and "Happiness" of Hegemonism

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1976)

the soviet newspaper "komsomolskaya pravda" talked profusely about contemporary soviet teenagers' so-called "ideals" recently in an article entitled "the model of happiness". one of these "ideals" is to go to "some islands that have not been mapped" and "hoist our national flag of the soviet union".

the newspaper explained the teenagers' "ideals" by quoting two children's dialogue. one of them said: "by 2000, there will no longer exist any unknown island all over the world". another boy petia affirmed that "there will exist excl." "some seas may recede and part of the seabeds may appear. i will sail and see some islands that have not been mapped and hoist our national flag of the soviet union on the islands."

"unknown" and "non-mapped" lands -- these are the habitual words of the old tsars and also the double-talk of the new tsars to justify their aggression and expansion. the new tsars' "ideal" is not confined to occupation of such "unknown" and "non-mapped" lands. there are not enough such lands to satisfy their desire. the new tsars' "ideal" of hegemonism is designed for world domination and occupation of lands long been mapped and belonging to other countries. referring to the kurile, "the soviet greater encyclopaedia" writes that it is russians who "reported the first materials about the kurile" and "mapped" them. that people have been living on the kurile and that the islands have been mapped do not count in the eyes of the soviet revisionists. today, the new tsars are clamouring once again for occupying "unknown" and "non-mapped" lands. this revealed their hegemonic "ideals", in fact, "ideals" of lording it over the world. now the "komsomolskaya pravda" sets this "ideal" as a "model" and advertizes it. this shows that the kremlin is going all out to perpetuate hegemonism.

since it came to power, the soviet revisionist renegade clique has been dreaming to establish a world empire which the old tsars had tried but failed to do so. for years, they laboriously advertised through education, literature, art and plays the carrying forward of the old tsars' "tradition" of hegemonism. they openly lauded the notorious colonialists in russia's history as "patriotic" heroes and praised the old tsar alexei for his "patriotic feats" for great russia though he was notorious as an aggressor and expansionist. g.i. nevelskoi, the vanguard of aggression and expansion at the time of tsarist russia, once claimed that "the

national flag of russia should not be struck wherever it was hoisted". the hoisting of the flag presaged the occupation of territory. but in the 17th volume of the "soviet greater encyclopedia" published in 1974, he was eulogized as "a far eastern explorer of russia" and the hoisting of the russian flag in the summer of 1850 at the post of nikolayevsk (editor's note: it was miaochieh of china at that time, situated at the outlet of the heilungkiang river, illegally occupied by him) was boasted as something unusual. the soviet revisionists also openly proclaimed that the "ardent love for conquest of unexploited land is always a key factor of encouragement to the russians". they use expansionism as the "eternal and unchangeable russian spirit" to poison the mind of the younger generation. fearing that great-russian chauvinism left over by the old tsars may be discontinued, "komsomolskaya pravda" made great efforts to spread the notion that one not only must have "ideals" but also "illusion". the article, "the model of happiness", puts it very clear by saying: "the reason why a person must have illusion is because illusion can help him make his life gradually approach ideals. without ideals, where does a fighter come?" what the soviet union wants to train are "fighters" with "ideals" to go abroad to hoist the "national flag", occupy territory and enjoy such "happiness". hence, world domination is the new tsars' "ideal" and the occupation of land is their "happiness".

Soviet Revisionists' Exploitation of "CMEA" Members Denounced by Shanghai Workers' Study Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1976)

the "people's daily" today carries a commentary entitled "under the 'beautiful' banner" written by the international affairs study group of the shanghai steam turbine plant. excerpts from the commentary follow:

over many years, the soviet social-imperialists have played all sorts of dirty tricks and flaunted various "beautiful" banners to tighten their control and plunder of other member states of the "council for mutual economic assistance" (cmea). at the recent 30th "cmea" session, the soviet revisionist chieftains again harped on the shopworn tune of the long-discredited "multi-economic integration".

however, lie-mongering cannot cover up facts. lenin points out: "we judge a person not by what

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however, lie-mongering cannot cover up facts. lenin points out: "we judge a person not by what

he says or thinks of himself but by his actions." it is, therefore, not hard to see through from the soviet revisionist renegade clique's criminal acts of ruthlessly exploiting other "cmea" member states that its much-vaunted "economic integration" is aimed at forcing some east european nations to readjust their economic structures in conformity with soviet revisionist needs and bringing their national economies into the orbit of soviet social-imperialism. subsequently, these countries have been changed into the soviet revisionists' orchards and vegetable gardens, livestock farms, raw material supply bases and affiliated plants. in addition, the soviet revisionists have forced these countries to provide them with manpower, capital fund and equipment for the building of plants and mines and for timber felling and the laying of natural gas pipelines in the soviet union.

a case in point is the construction of the natural gas pipeline from orenburg to the western borders of the soviet union. under the signboard of "joint action" and "joint investment", this pipeline, totalling 2,750 kilometres in length, will be built separately by five countries embracing poland, hungary and bulgaria. apart from 6,000 million rubles of investments, these eastern european countries have to provide more than 20,000 labourers. although the soviet revisionists are responsible only for "geological exploration and design of the pipeline", they are to obtain the ownership and control of the pipeline and its subsidiaries after completion. contribution by others to the advantage of itself, this is what the soviet revisionists' so-called "mutual benefit" means.

what is more, the completion of this gas pipeline will add one more canal for the soviet union to plunder the east european countries, because moscow has kept these countries dependent on it for years by controlling its supplies of raw materials and fuel to them.

for most of the "cmea" member states, the more they are "integrated" in a broader inter -"cmea" "cooperation", the more their economies will suffer. for instance, as a result of its taking part in the "joint investment" for building the gas pipeline, poland had to give up its own new construction projects; czechoslovakia had to cancel 24 projects in its capital construction plan last year; and owing to manpower shortage, east germany had to lay waste a number of its industrial equipment.

numerous facts prove that such greedy and ruthless soviet oppression and plunder cannot but arouse the discontent of other "cmea" member states and precipitate their daily increasing tendency to fall away from

the soviet union. the more intensified the soviet control becomes, the higher the anti-control struggle of other "cmea" member states will surge. the soviet revisionists will be made to pay for their rabid evil doings in the end.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Communist Party of Sweden Greets CPC Founding Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1976)

the central committee of the communist party of sweden has sent a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending heartfelt congratulations on the 55th anniversary of the communist party of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, we want to convey our heartfelt, comradely congratulations.

the communist party of china, under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, had a long, glorious and victorious history of leading the chinese people in struggle against imperialism and internal oppression before liberation. after liberation, the communist party of china has successfully led the building of socialism and strengthened and developed the dictatorship of the proletariat. particularly during the great proletarian cultural revolution, great victories have been achieved by the chinese people under the leadership of the communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung. the working class has raised its status considerably. decisively upholding and developing marxism-leninism, the chinese people have forcefully struck back at the revisionist, counter-revolutionary lines of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping, one after another, and elevated their revolutionary consciousness.

these victories constitute a great inspiration for the working class and the people of the world and for the communists the world over.

the communist party of china has developed proletarian internationalism and firmly supported the world people's struggle for state sovereignty, national liberation and social revolution. the communist party of china today stands in the forefront in strengthening the broad

united front of struggle against the two superpowers, and particularly the aggressive quest for world hegemony of modern revisionism and social-imperialism. we greet the great achievements of the communist party of china. we are convinced that the future will offer even greater victories to the communist party of china, to our common struggle and to the people of the world.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Party of Venezuelan Revolution Greets 55th Anniversary of Founding of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1976)

the central committee of the party of venezuelan revolution on july 1 sent a letter to chairman mao tsetung, expressing warm congratulations on the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the letter reads:

on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, we extend to you, to the central committee of the communist party of china, and to the entire chinese people, warm greetings from the central committee and all members of the party of venezuelan revolution, congratulating you on the impressive victories which you have won in socialist construction and in the resolute defence of the dictatorship of the proletariat against all internal and external attempts to restore capitalism in china.

we are thoroughly convinced that the great chinese people, under the correct leadership of the communist party headed by comrade mao tsetung and its central committee, will, as in the hard conditions of the past, continue their vigorous march from victory to victory in the just and heroic struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction, and against all attempts to deviate the socialist construction of china from its right course.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Hsu Hsiang-chien Meets Yugoslav Veterans Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1976)

hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly talk this afternoon with the delegation of the federation of yugoslav veterans of the people's liberation war headed by army general kosta-nadj.

present were yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic and military attache colonel slavko milojevic of the yugoslav embassy here.

on hand were wu hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; ho cheng, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; and leading members of the departments concerned chang ping-yu and yu hung-liang.

Yugoslav Veterans Delegation Visits PLA Peking Garrison Unit

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1976)

the delegation of the federation of yugoslav veterans of the people's liberation war led by army general kosta-nadj visited a unit under the peking garrison of the chinese people's liberation army today in the company of wu hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a.

today, the camp was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the two peoples and armies of china and yugoslavia. varicoloured flags fluttered in the breeze and streamers spanning overhead were inscribed with the slogans: "warmly welcome the distinguished yugoslav guests excl." and "long live the friendship between the people of china and yugoslavia excl." the commanders and fighters of the unit lined up in the rain to greet the guests. as army general kosta-nadj and the other distinguished guests arrived, deputy commander of the peking garrison yang sen and leading members of the unit chen hsien-ta and chen kuang-hui warmly shook hands with them to express cordial greetings.

in high spirit, the distinguished yugoslav guests inspected the barracks of a company, a club and a "may 7" workshop run by officers' families. the commanders and fighters exhibited military drills and gave a theatrical show to express their friendly sentiments for the yugoslav people. in the course of the visit, army general kosta-nadj conveyed the friendly regards of the yugoslav people's army to the chinese people's liberation army and presented the unit with an album of pictures reflecting the militant life of the yugoslav people's army.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Vice Premier Gives Farewell Banquet in Zambia

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jul. 18, 1976)

vice-premier of the state council sun chien, head of the chinese government delegation, gave a farewell banquet here yesterday evening.

present at the banquet were zambian prime minister elijah m.k. mudenda and his wife, chief justice silungwe, chairman of the political, constitutional, legal and foreign affairs committee of the united national independence party (unip) r.c. kamanga, foreign minister mwele, finance minister mwanakatwe, minister of power, transport and communications mapoma, minister of rural development p.j. lusaka, minister of lusaka province kunda, minister of education goma, minister of information and broadcasting u.g. mwila, minister of legal affairs mainza chona, special assistant to the president mark chona, zambian ambassador to china a.s. masiye and others.

present on the occasion were members of the chinese government delegation: fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, su chieh, vice-minister of railways, and li chiang-fen, ambassador to zambia.

diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited here were also present.

the banquet hall was brightly lit and the wall behind the rostrum was bedecked with the national flags of china and zambia and the portraits of chairman mao tsetung and president kaunda. the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of militant unity and cordial friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

vice-premier sun chien and prime minister mudenda spoke at the banquet.

the chinese vice-premier said in his speech, "the chinese government delegation has spent five unforgettable days in zambia. during our stay, his excellency president kaunda cordially received us and had a warm and friendly conversation with us. our two sides held cordial and friendly talks on further strengthening and developing friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and on international issues of common interest, and satisfactory results have been achieved." "wherever we went in the past few days, our delegation was accorded a warm welcome and generous hospitality by your government and people. i wish to take this opportunity to express once more our deep thanks," he said.

he added, "in their many warm speeches, his excellency president kaunda and his right honour prime minister mudenda spoke highly of china's aid to foreign countries. we take it as a warm encouragement and a spur from our sincere friends. following chairman mao's consistent teachings, we have always held that the chinese engineering and technical personnel in zambia were only endeavouring to fulfil the chinese people's bounden internationalist duty to the zambian people. and whatever they have accomplished cannot be separated from the cordial concern and strong support given by his excellency the president, and the zambian government and people. speaking of thanks, it is we who should first thank his excellency the president, the zambian government and the fraternal zambian people. as for aid, we have always considered it to be mutual. we remain deeply grateful to the zambian government and people for their great efforts for the restoration to china of her lawful seat in the united nations."

"we are leaving your beautiful country tomorrow. at the moment of parting, we sincerely wish you constant new victories on your road of advance," he concluded.

the zambian prime minister said that wherever the chinese government delegation went, large crowds turned up to warmly welcome the delegation. facts prove, he stressed, "that the zambian people love the people of china. i wish to assure your excellency that the people of zambia do not flatter. the impressions expressed by the zambian people came from the bottom of their hearts."

he added, "you have referred to the part played by the zambian government and people in relation to the restoration to china of her lawful seat in the united nations. i am pleased to note that the presence of the people's republic of china in the united nations has had a very effective significance not only to the organization but in strengthening the position of the progressive forces in the international community."

"since our independence," he added, "we have constantly made sacrifices in support of the cause which we believe to be just. i would like to assure you that in strengthening our country you are helping us to meet our international obligations as well." "china and zambia will remain firm partners in support of the oppressed people," he declared.

prime minister mudenda also stressed that through the chinese government delegation's visit, thousands and thousands of zambians have come into contact with their colleagues from the people's republic of china. "these contacts are important in strengthening our bilateral relations," he said.

in conclusion, the prime minister declared, "i earnestly hope that we shall continue to exchange such visits in order to know each other more and to understand each other better. this will help deepen and broaden the basis of our friendship."

Zambian President Receives Head of Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jul. 18, 1976)

president kenneth kaunda of zambia received vice-premier sun chien, head of the chinese government delegation, at the state house here this morning and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs ho ying was present on the occasion.

END

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